B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIII NO. 136 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Samarang, Diember, Pekalongan
Soerabaya, Djocja, Pontianak
Modjokerto, Kota Radja, Solo
Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal
Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap
Cheribon, Padang, Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA x	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA x	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA *	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.
P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
13th June	ALIPORE*	5,273	
13th ,,	SARDINIA	6,684	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA	8,097	MANGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	KATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
10th June	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	10th June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5978	2nd June	14th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	S. Watanabe	5059	9th June	15th ,,
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
INDUS MARU.	K. Mori	4366	31st May	13th June
BINGO MARU.	H. Chiba	6015	2 June	10th June
CELEBES MARU.	H. Morita	5863	11 June	24th June
INDO MARU.	I. Kawasaki	5009	16 June	30 June
HONOLULU MARU	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9th July

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "ŌHOSEN," P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 48,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a finid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,606.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA
1924
ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18 Crores
Insurance in Force	,, ,,	86 ,,
Income	,, ,,	4 ,,
Assets	,, ,,	16 ,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.
Apply for particulars of Insurance to:
BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.,
General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 16—29.
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."
ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC
VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU
BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAI

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES.

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—One FINANCING PARTNER and two ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for one Anglo-Vernacular "Weekly". Apply AGENCY 415, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R1236

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS, ACCOUNTS CLERKS, LEDGER CLERKS, STORE CLERKS, CASHIERS. Apply MANAGER, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, Delhi.
A 1232

WANTED—An experienced SECRETARY for the Diamond Merchants Association on salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply the SECRETARY, DIAMOND MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, Shri Kuber Building, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.
A R1216

WANTED.—A MACHINE-SHOP FOREMAN with experience of machine tool and conversant with the latest workshop methods. Salary Rs. 200 for a suitable man. Apply in the first instance in writing with copies of testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ld., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.
A R1225

WANTED—1st grade SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to act as Reserve Palace Physician—Pay Rs. 105/- allowance Rs. 25/- P. M. Will be guided by the State rules regarding leave, Pension, Security, etc. Apply to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar, by 15th June, 1925, with copies of testimonials and Photograph, which will not be returned.
A 23399

WANTED—Smart energetic and influential ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for two 1st class local daily Newspapers. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE TEACHER with ten years' experience wants POST as family teacher. Good references. Apply Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1240

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6. MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest Langra and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23329

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A complete TURN OUT, horse and carriage. A first class DOG CART and splendid ANIMAL. Apply at SHAH-JAHAN PALACE HOTEL, Harvey Buildings, Frere Road, Bombay.
N R1233

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Three LINO-TYPE MACHINES, American Model No. 14, with Electric Pots and complete accessories in working order. Apply for further particulars and terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Samachar," Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—One 20 N. H. P. Compound PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE of 150 lbs. pressure. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Pydhownie No. 3, Bombay.
K R1209

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Good Secondhand Yarn Bundling Press. Quote lowest with particulars. Narasing, Matunga.
1224

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR Hire—Private Motor Car, whole day or for some hours. Apply Box No. 807 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
1229

PROFESSION

MENTAL DISORDERS, successfully treated by Dr. D. THAKORE, Psychopath and Alienist, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, East.
P R1215

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

GIRGAON MIDDLE SCHOOL, Benham Lane, began new class, managed by efficient experienced Graduates. Terms moderate. Admissions limited.
M R1241

TILAK MAHA VIDYALAYA.—(The Premier National College of Maharashtra.—This National College will RE-OPEN for the new year on 15th June, 1925. The College gives instruction in the faculties of Literature, Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineerings. Admission is open to Matriculates of any University. Residential accommodation also is provided for. Religious and Physical education are well attended to. Applications for admission to the College and the Residency should be made to the Principal on printed forms with fees of Rs. 5 and 2 respectively. Prospectus giving full details will be sent on receipt of two anna stamps. V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Poona.
M 23428

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle

Mid[illegible] St., Fort [illegible]

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADVERTISE YOURSELF? In Khandesh Berar such districts by sending Handbills, Wallposters. Apply to:—ADVERTISING BUREAU, BHUSAWAL.
T 1227

HANDBILLS WALLPOSTERS—Well distributed and pasted in Khandesh-Berar rich districts. Apply to ADVERTISING BUREAU, Bhusawal.
T R1226

FOR SALE—Very elegant GLASS and WOOD PANELLED OFFICE PARTITION to be immediately cleared away. Apply BYRAM N. KHAMBATA, 275, Hornby Road, Near Fire Brigade Station.
T R1235

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1131

FOR SALE—TRACTORS, PLOUGHS, DISC HARROWS, DRILL and other agricultural Machinery, very little used practically new open to inspection and offers. For full particulars apply to:—The MANAGER, DHANORA FARMS, care of the Private Secretary, Rampur State (U. P.).
T 23406

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have been REMOVED from 1st June, 1925, to No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY INFORM THE PUBLIC that a warrant No. 847 in the name of the undersigned for goods "D. R. W. 1649 UNDER BOND NO. 2352", dated 29-2-25 is LOST or MISPLACED and the undersigned have applied to the Manager, Bombay Port Trust to issue a Duplicate, if the original is not found within 7 days hereof.

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.
125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bom.
8-6-25.
1238

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED in sealed covers for the supply of two one and a half ton Motor Lorries and four one ton trailer complete with pucca teak tipping body, each having a carrying capacity of one ton of dry refuse (garbage), crane, solid tyres, etc. complete.

A sum of Rs. 800 must accompany with the tender as earnest money. Tenders will be received on undersigned's name and address in the Municipal Office on 29th June, 1925, not later than 3 p.m. For further particulars inquiry should be made from Undersigned.

(Sd.) E. D. SHROFF,
L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.P.H. (Lond.)
Health Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
C23427

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A Kanarese-knowing E.A. with Science (Chemistry and Physics) or a B.Sc., (Chemistry and Physics) to serve as a Science Teacher in the Municipal High School, Gadag, on Rs. 70 p.m. The appointment is a temporary one lasting up to the end of March, 1926, with prospects of being made permanent. Apply with testimonials so as to reach the undersigned before 15th June, 1925.

T. V. KOTE,
President,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality.
Gadag Betgeri,
Municipal Office,
2nd June, 1925.
C23428

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKOREDAS BHAIDAS EANATWALLA, a widower, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly doing business as a piece-goods Merchant ..... Deceased.

NAVNITLAL DAYABHAI JARIWALLA and MANUBHAI THAKOREDAS MEHTA, both Hindu Inhabitants, the former residing temporarily in Bombay, at Girgaon, outside the Fort, and the latter of Bombay, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors and Trustees named in the said will ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of May, 1925.

Messrs. MIRZA AND MIRZA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23431

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of ATMARAM SURAJRAM DESAI, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Contractor, residing at Post Office Lane, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai LILAVATI, widow of the deceased Atmaram Surajram Desai, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Post Office Lane, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 5th day of June, 1925.

(Sd.) Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23432

Art is Admired Everywhere
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort

Telephone No. 24727.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY WOODEN ARTICLES WORKS AT 1ST PARSIWADA LANE, GIRGAON BACK ROAD.

By order of Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal solicitors for Messrs. Somchand Chumilal Shah and Shankalchand Amrutlal Parikh, Proprietors of the above concern, Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th June 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the above concern, including all the machinery and furniture of the said Factory, 1 Wood turning Lathes, Pulleys, Shattings, Electric Motor 10 H. P. tools and table, Office Cupboard, etc., along with the Goodwill on the premises.

The above will be on view three days before the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Solicitors for the Vendors at their Office at Esplanade Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPEETY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ramchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Dewji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1922 and made between Haji Vali Mahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 522, Collector's New No. 54031 old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and Cadestral Survey No. 342 together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3885 (1) 3885 (2) 3885 (3) and Street No. 12-14-16, 16 A and 16 B situate at and on the west side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road, on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rahmutbai widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensey Khairaj.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ramchhoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Dongri Street and Samuel Street.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Rao Bahadur Seth Caramsy Damjee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY the 13th June, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the building standing thereon situate at Dongri Street, containing by admeasurement about 488·1-9 square yards and registered in Collector's books under old Nos. 1241-1285, New No. 6981, Old Survey Nos. 157-158, and New Survey No. 2811, and bounded on the North by the property of Khoja Rahim Premji Parpia, on the East by Dongri Street on the West by the Samuel Street and on the South by the property of Tricumdas Morarjee and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 39-34 (1), (2), (3), (4), and Street Nos. 490-496-496A-496B and 496C.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate at Samuel Street containing by admeasurement about 15.9 square yards and bounded on the North and East by the property firstly described on the West by Samuel Street and on the South by the house of Tricumjee Mulraje and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2977 and Street No. 233.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY FACTORY TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY AND STORES AND CORRUGATED IRON SHED.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2771 of 1924 (Official Assignee vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 9th June, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Grant Road, near Tram Terminus.

One Hosiery Factory, consisting of Electric Dynamo with accessories, weaving looms Iron rulers, Bobbins iron wheels, wooden table, chairs, cupboards wooden stands, one corrugated iron shed, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 SITES FOR PETROL TANKS AND PUMPS AT A B C D E & G WARDS, TO BE LEASED FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 12th June, 1925, sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) the rights to lease

A WARD.

1 Waudby Road junction Cruickshank Road.
2 Queen's Road outside Church Gate Station on West side.

B WARD.

3 Frere Road junction Elphinstone Bridge Road.

C WARD.

4 Grant Road junction Trimbak Pursharam Street.

D WARD.

5 Lamington Road Junction Falkland Road or Foras Road junction Falkland Road.

E WARD.

6 Jacob Circle near Fountain.
7 Victoria Road Junction Mount Road.
8 Reay Road Junction Albert Road.

G WARD.

9 Agra Road Junction Dharavi Road opposite Sion Station.
10 Mori Road Junction Mahim Causeway.
11 Clerk Road Junction Hornby Vellard.
12 King's Circle (at present in charge of Improvement Trust).

For further particulars, conditions of sale and the plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL — OPERA — HOUSE
6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"THE COUNTRY KID"
PATHE GAZETTE
MACK SENNET COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
SAURASHTRA
KINEMATOGRAPH Co's
Comic Film
LOOKING for L VE
Time and Rates as Usual.

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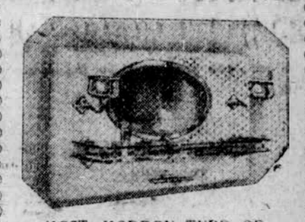

MOST MODERN TYPE OF HYGIENIC FITTINGS AT
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29, MEDOWS ST., FORT.

Rs. 25 A MONTH FOR 20 YEARS WILL LEAVE YOU —INDEPENDENCE AND A GRAND FORTUNE OF RS. 11,000!
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Write for further particulars to:
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

CALCUTTA, June 1.—A slightly better feeling is in evidence than has been noticeable for some time past, although the actual volume done is small, and business has only been possible during four days of the week. Notwithstanding the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Bazaar dealers, a fair number of offers have been received, which, in some instances, have resulted in orders being booked.

It is anticipated that demand during the current month will increase and several up-country dealers have already arrived here.

Grey Shirtings.—Sales have fallen off slightly, but the undertone is good and prices remain unchanged. No new business is reported.

Grey Dhooties.—The improvement mentioned last week has been maintained and the offtake is a little better, whilst values in some cases have appreciated. A few small lines of the finer qualities have been booked for shipment.

Whites.—This section is quiet and selling has been confined to the heavier Shirting qualities. Dealers are, however, quite optimistic regarding the position and anticipate a good demand in the near future. The lighter qualities have declined 3 to 6 pies. "To arrive" business has been booked.

Miscellaneous.—There is little change to report although prices have steadied slightly, after the recent fall. In Umbrella Cloths, buyers' requirements appear to have been satisfied for the present.

Yarns.—The approach of the Monsoons has brought a little enquiry to the market, but up to the present nothing has found its way on to the books.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn, per lb. Rs. 1-7-0 to 211-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs, Rs. 10-2-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 15 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs Rs. 14-8-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 6-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 7-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 73 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 7-11-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 lbs. Rs. 8-0-0 per piece.

White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yards, Rs. 26 As. 8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 98 by 40, Rs. 20 As. 10, per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings 99 by 40, Rs. 21 As. 10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

White Shirtings Raja 99 by 40, Rs. 10 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The tone of our local Yarn market is slightly better. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas shows little improvement, but clearances are fairly satisfactory and with stocks decreasing values are firmer.

A little business is reported to have been done for shipment at unremunerative prices. We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10's. Rs. 3-14-0 to 4-2-0.
Mule 12's. Rs. 3-15-0 to 4-3-0.
Mule 14's. Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-6-0.
Mule 16's. Rs. 4-4-0 to 4-8-0.
Mule 20's. Rs. 4-9-0 to 4-13-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 4-14-0 to 5-2-0.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated 2nd June is as follows:—Heavy Goods.—There has been an improvement in demand during the week and prices are advanced for all positions. Some good business has been done in West Coast qualities, Cubans and Cornsacks, while a moderate trade has transpired in Hy. C's for delivery during the latter half of the year.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 43-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 44-0-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 54-4-0, for June at Rs. 55-0-0; B. Twills (42½ in. by 24 in. hd.) for June at Rs. 56-0-0 basis, for July at Rs. 55-0-0 to Rs. 56-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for August/September at Rs. 63-0-0; Liverpool Twills (44½ in. by 24 in. hd.) for July at Rs. 65-0-0 to 66-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for July at Rs. 71-8-0, Rs. 73-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 74-0-0, Rs. 75-0-0, for August/October at Rs. 73-0-0, October at Rs. 73-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 70-0-0 to Rs. 72-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—D. W. Flour Bags (48 in.) for Ready at Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 65-0-0 basis; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 54-0, for June at Rs. 55-0-0; Liverpool Twills for August/September at Rs. 63-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for June at Rs. 58-8-0 for July/August at Rs. 59-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 60-0-0, for July/October at Rs. 60-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for September at Rs. 60-0-0, for October at Rs. 58-4-0 to Rs. 59-0-0 to Rs. 58-8-0, October/November at Rs. 58-0; A/T Twills (48 in.) for June at Rs. 68-12-0 to Rs. 69-0-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for July/September at Rs. 44-0-0; Hy. C's for Ready at Rs. 56-0-0, for June at Rs. 53-8-0, for July at Rs. 54-4-0, July/September at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 57-0-0, October/December at Rs. 55-0-0; A. Twills for June at Rs. 69-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 68-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 54-4-0; for June at Rs. 55-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 55-8-0, for July/December at Rs. 56-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 55-0-0.

Hessians.—Despite the absence of export orders, prices in this market are again firm. Speculators have been the chief operators, but the business done has been of small extent.

Porters for Ready at Rs. 15-13- to Rs. 14-0 to Rs. 16-1-0 for June at Rs. 16 to Rs. 16-6-0 to Rs. 16-3-0, for July/September Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 16-8-0.

Hessian Bags 54" by 27" hd. ex. 40"—8 oz. for June at Rs. 38-, or July/August at Rs. 37.

Hessian Bags 56" by 28" hd. ex. 40"—8 ozs. June at Rs. 39.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs) for June at Rs. 96, July/October at Rs. 98.

Porters for Ready at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-6-0, June at Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 21-10-0 for July/September at Rs. 21-10-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 21-6-0, for October/December Rs. 21.

Twill 12 ozs. for July/September at Rs. 60 basis.

Twist Bags for May at Rs. 25, for June at Rs. 26.

COAL.

There has been no improvement on the market sellers continuing to find it difficult to secure orders. The attendance of labour is rather poor in consequence of marriages, which is now better.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:

Asansol—Rs. 78 to Rs. 8.
Jherria 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Seam Jharria—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 8.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported yesterday 22 points down in old crop and 29 to 31 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on scattered selling. The market was dull and featureless. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday last.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 6th instant as under:—

"Market easier on few showers in the East."

In response to a moderate fall in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 445½ i.e., Rs. 2¼ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July-August. On Bazar operators selling the market eased to Rs. 444 but again recovered to Rs. 445½ on Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 443 easier on Liverpool quotations being reported lower and closed quiet at Rs. 442 on Commission and Exporting Houses and Bazar operators selling.

F. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 419½ and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 418 on selling by Commission Houses. Fluctuating within a narrow range the market closed at Rs. 418½. The market was dull and featureless to-day with very little business passing.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 389 and touching Rs. 390 closed at Rs. 388½. There was nothing doing in this contract. F. G. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted at Rs. 373 and Rs. 352 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday last and there was a good demand from Japan Exporters. About 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

	Bombay, June 8
Fully Good Broach April-May ..	414
Fully Good Broach July-Aug. ..	442
Fully Good Bengal Deer Janry ..	346
Fully Good Bengal July	369
Fine Oomra Deer January ..	384

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay June 8.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab 402	392	377	367
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon 475	465	455	445
M. G. Dhullera .. 465	455	445	435
M. G. Punjab Americans 495	485	475	465
M. G. Broach .. 485	475	465	455
M. G. Southerns		450	440
		F. G. Fair.	430

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, June 8.
Full Good Broach April/May ..	419
Fully Good Broach July/August ..	446
Full Good Bengal Dec./January ..	352
Fully Good Bengal July ..	372
Fine Gomora Dec/January ..	389
Good Southerns June ..	432

RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th June, 1925.

Cotton	10942 Bales
Wheat	781 3 Cwts
Linseed	14998 „
Rape, etc.	2344 „
Gingellyseed	3283 „
Poppyseed	1502 „
Groundnuts	1804 „
Castorseed	4352 „
Rice	762 „
Myrabollams	436 „
Cottonseed	17932 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	745 „
Juwar	14 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	528 „
Bajri	254 „
Coal	2802 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

		Bombay, June 8 Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
„	Fine M.G. ..	385/90	..
„	F.G.M.G.	370/75 ..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	385/90	..
„	F.G.M.G.	370/75 ..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	450/60	470/80 ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	400/20	450/60 ..
Nagpur	..	400/20	450/60 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	390/400	440 ..
Pulgaon .. „	„	400/20	440/45 ..
Dhamangaon „	„	390/400	430/35 ..
Amraoti .. „		340/85	420 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	„	350/85	460/10 ..
Mulkapur	„	330/60	380/90 ..
Khandesh	„	325/55	365/75 ..
„	F.G.M.G	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	470/80 ..
„ Fully Good	„	..	450/65 ..
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. ..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	450/5 ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	450/60 ..
Westerns	„	..	380/425 ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	..	440/50 ..
Cambodia	„	..	475/85 ..

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	12.86+.10
July	12.80+.13
August	12.62+.13
October	12.28+.16
December	12.15+.14
January	12.15+.16
March	12.15+.15
May	12.13+.15

EGYPTIANS.

July	28.50+.20
November	23.10+.35
January	21.95+.35

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, June 8.

New York Market 6th June 1925:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.91	July		23.69	—22
23.35	Oct.		23.06	—29
23.10	Jan.		22.79	—31
23.37	Mar.		23.07	—30

New York Spot on 5th June, 24.70 plus 35, New Orleans 24.85 plus 25.

New York Spot on 6th June 24.45—25. New Orleans 24.75—10.

Telegraphic Market Advices—

July highest 23.92 (at the opening), lowest 23.60 (10-45 a.m.) range .32 points.

Featureless market.

Liverpool market was closed on 6th June 1925:

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 8

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September 6-6-25 This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	381	287,577	337,020
Central India	573	322,914	299,411
Barsi and Nagar	247	195,730	198,206
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	94,693	101,933
Berar	151	556,648	634,859
Central Provinces ..	..	252,383	259,639
Total Oomras ..	1,352	1,709,945	1,831,068
Dholera	4,139	259,681	170,928
N.W. Provinces	185	130,098	121,036
Rajputana ..	381	69,841	82,864
Sind-Punjab	..	354,065	303,024
Broach ..	870	473,748	305,456
Coompta & Dharwar	1,100	125,162	160,050
Westerns-Northerns	1,007	68,628	72,910
Coconada ..	..	1,257	484
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	362	27,995	26,573
Persian	162	4,288	7,423
American ..	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	1,383	41,750	47,390
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total ..	10,942	32,85,594	31,23,827

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 4th June. 6-6-25 This year.	Last year
Europe	980	576,914	989,192
Japan & China ..	16,061	1,596,878	1,371,851
Coast Ports	..	28,950	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.		13,423	19,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		61,396	55,570
Total ..	17,041	2,269,061	2,484,247

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 8

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	1925; Ready	J/aug.	1926, A/May
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..463/65	445½	418¼
Oomra M.G. Fine	..400/410		D/Jan
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..375/385		388
Bengal M. G. Fine	..385/387		
„ M. G. F. G.	..372/75	372	351
Khandesh Black leaf	..345/360		
Khandwa/Sanawad	..370/390		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..355/375		
Harda	..355/405		
Ujjain	..345/395		
Parbhani Purna.x	..380/395		
Nander.x	..385/400		
Wardha/Warora.	..435/55		
Nagpur	..455/60		
Katol	..460/65		
Adoni	..415/20		
Sindh/American	..470/475		
Sangli/Miraj	..440/445		
Bagalkot	..420/25		
Coompta	..435/465		
Tirupur	..490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	..430/35		
Dholiera M.G.F.G.	..420/25		

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 6-6-25 ..	9206000	6850000
„ Yesterday do ..	2000	5000
Exports to date do ..	7797000	5401000
Stock at Ports 5-6-25 ..	445000	347000
„ Interior Towns do ..	308000	324000
„ Liverpool 4-6-25 ..	918000	502000
Visible Supply 6-6-25 ..	2123000	1390000
Quantity in Sight do ..	14280000	11145000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
10942	3285594	3123827	3839053.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 4th June

1924-25	1923-24
13423	19511

Total Stock in Bombay on 4-6-25 8,69,398 B/s. last year—8,20,437 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 4th June.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	567914	989192	695390
China ..	287850	197141	339726
Japan ..	1309028	1174710	1468826
Coast-Ports ..	28950	48123	44401
Total ..	2193742	2409166	2548343
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	15880	18445	4637
China Japan & Coast ports ..	46016	29856	78109
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-2-0	21-4-0	68-9-0	

Remarks:—12-30 p.m. On Saturday the Liverpool market was closed and New York declined 22 to 31 points.

Here the local market opened this morning at about Rs. 445½ for July-August Broach and has since declined to Rs. 444½ with new Broach at Rs. 418½. Oomras at Rs. 390 and Bengals Rs. 372 and Rs. 150½ respectively.

Sampin.—Closed this morning at 312,50, 309.00 and 307.20 for June, September and December these rates being .90 up .40 and 1.10 down.

Ready Cotton—The was a good demand on Saturday, European Exporters and Japanese Houses being keen buyers.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July-August Rs 445½. April-May 1926, Rs. 418½ Oomra December-January, Rs. 388.

Bengal July, Rs. 372 December-January Rs. 351.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 725
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 795
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 780

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86
London—Paris Frcs. 102.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00
London—Rome Liras 122.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/16
Fcs Demand.	727
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	209
Japan	113 1/2
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-9-6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-7-6
English Gold 10 oz. Bar Rs. 21-11-9
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-4-6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-4-0 a
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-4-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-14-0

London, June 6.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 31-10
Silver forward d. 31-10

TONE OF SILVER—
Uncertain. India bought. China sold cash and bought forward. Market firm, not sufficient silver at lower rate but market not strong at the quotation.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 8.

Ready:—21 4-6

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Jeth	21-5-0		21-4-0	21-4-6
Asod	21-6-0		21-5-3	21-5-6

Teji Mandi,
Asod 0—3—0
Sravan 0—5—0

Tone:—Market Quiet but Steady,

SILVER.

Bombay, June 8.

Ready:—72-3-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	72-6-0	72-8-0	72-3-0	72-4-0
Asad	71-15-0	72-0-0	71-14-0	71-14-0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—0—0
Asad 1—3—0

Tone—Market Steady but uncertain,

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 8.

3 Mos. 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 5 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 8,

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	.. No. 14 1/2	0 11 6
Kilachand ..	.. No. 20 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai ..	.. No. 12 1/2	0 11 9
Elphinstone ..	.. No. 12 1/2	0 11 6
David ..	.. No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Shapurji ..	.. No. 10 1/2	0 11 3
Trikamdas ..	.. No. 10 1/2	0 11 6
Sattars ..	.. No. 10 1/4	0 11 6
Shapurji ..	.. No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Light-house ..	.. No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan ..	.. No. 40—1	1 4 0
„ ..	.. No. 42—2	1 4 6
„ ..	.. No. 20	0 15 3
„ ..	.. No. 32	1 2 0

MESSRS. A. NORDEN'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received on Monday, the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York, dated 6th inst:—

"Few showers in the East."

BRASS.

Bombay, June 8.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	55 12 0
Do	1	55 12 0
Do	1 1/4	55 12 0
Do	1 1/2	55 12 0
Do	1 3/4	55 12 0
Do	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 8.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	61 8 0
Copper	1	61 8 0
Copper	1 1-4	61 8 0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	61 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	61 8 0
Copper	2	61 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		25 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 ..		55 8 0
„ „ to 1		55 8 0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		61 8 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		61 8 0
„ „ 1-1-4 ..		61 8 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 2. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	..
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	8 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 11 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 15 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black ..	..	..
Poppyseed, White ..	..	..
Groundnuts	..	..
Mowraseed	..	..
Barey	..	..
Castorseed	..	12 10 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready	..	..
Delivery	..	..
Jira	11 0 0	..

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	..
Wheat, Sept	8 12 0
Linseed, May	..
Linseed, Sept. ..	14 3 0

POONA LETTER.

THE MARRIAGE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 7.

Hardly has ever so great a change taken place in Poona from one outgoing week to the incoming one. And the alteration has affected both the physical, the social and even to some extent the political world. The Summer season was waxing in the last week, but in the present the atmosphere has undergone a complete metamorphosis and the rains have set in. The sky is covered with clouds and all through the day there is dribbling of showers along with a few sweeping gusts of wind. Poona streets are notorious for mud and water and thus when there is constant dribbling the streets assume an abominable aspect with the passersby, the running motorcars throwing mud on both sides, the "tangas" and carts—all these adding to the indiscribable confusion of the streets.

In the social world there is a great excitement owing to the marriage-season. Generally this season falls in the month of May, but this year the almanac deceived all people and the busy season and the confounding monsoons have coincided, to the inconvenience and confusion of all people. When this festive season comes in May the processions, the eclat, the band, the gorgeous dresses, the lights the ambling palfreys go to beautify the scene and constitute a grand spectacle to all the sight-seers and a gala-day to those who actually take part in the marriage-ceremonies.

MARRIAGE SEASON.

But this year a new appearance of confusion has been given owing to rain and al. the ceremonies in connection with marriages have to be foreshortened and sometimes even altogether cancelled. But in spite of all these difficulties the season in Poona, usually busy, is much so and many a bargain is being struck or driven. And as the prescribed season draws to a close the father of marriageable daughters grow more and more uneasy and those of marriageable boys more and more anxious, both of whom at last give up something on either side and the settlement takes place. Going by the roads you meet at least one anxious father at every corner who inquires of you any names of would-be bridegrooms and tells his long tale of sad experience of boys who refuse to marry till they pass a particular examination and of fathers who demand prohibitive sums of money for their sons. While this is the common state of affairs, there are a few exceptions of fathers who take not a single pie from the bride's father and take great care not to annoy in the least way the bride's father. But they are few and far between and hence the general feeling against future bridegroom's father is growing ever more and more severe and bitter. It looks as though the limit is being reached and when it is touched reaction will begin and marriages amongst the Mahaarashtriyans will cease to be a fight between the bulls and the bears and be mostly a dignified and gentlemanly affair.

SPRING LECTURES.

Before this bustling marriage-season took sole possession of people's mind, it was occupied with th Spring Lecture Series, the Coronation deremony—anniversary of Shivaji Maharaja, the Deccan States Subjects' Conference, and the annual gathering of the Historical Research Institute. But now all of these occasions have passed away. The Deccan States Subjects Conference lasted for two days, the gathering of the Historical Institute for three and the Coronation Anniversary also for three. The Spring Lectures last generally for one full month and it closes to-day with the reading of its report and a few valedictory speeches under the presidentship of Hon. R. P. Karandikar. This series is a day-to-day literary feast to Poona people and also a glory of Poona. This year it was more than usually successful and many learned and interesting speeches were delivered by persons of all sorts and parties. This institution is supposed by all persons to be an island as it were in the midst of a sea of differences of opinion and conflicts both personal and political, and on this island gather men of all imaginable views and castes. This characteristic of the series was maintained this time also though the No-changers have held aloof from it altogether. Even Moderates and Non-Brahmans participated in the lectures and the discussions, only the local No-changers abstained. As a matter of fact, in the field of learning there is no room for Change and No-change parties.

Well, thus there is nothing now to engage the popular mind and when soon the marriage-season will end the one excitement too will go away and the citizens will settle down into the dull mood which want of activity induces and the rainy season deepens.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Municipal affairs are in a disgustingly bad way. Even the new budget is not yet passed and now till the 19th there is no meeting. It is said that the budget shows a big deficit of some thousands and while this is the case Municipal income is being disregarded in the most indifferent way. Municipal places are being given away at the lowest rent though there are men who are demanding them at a high rent, with the result that Municipality has to suffer an annual loss of about eight hundred rupees. These easy sources of income are being made a toy in party-fights and the people are now to be harassed with an additional water-cess without making the least new convenience. It is authoritatively stated that even some of the Municipal Councillors themselves have not paid their municipal dues and thus almost in every matter Municipal affairs have become a mass of jumble and confusion, inflated expenditure and castrated income. There is a view in the city that the higher officers are paid too big salaries and hence the hopeless state of finances. Whatever the reason or reasons, it is high time for the people, that is all intelligent voters, to look seriously into these worsening municipal affairs and keep their representatives ever vigilant or if necessary, even take more stringent steps. One evil result of the non-passing of the budget is that the twelve or mere night schools which Mr. S. M. Mate used to conduct and which the Municipality used to support with a monthly grant of two hundred rupees have been closed. Other bad consequences there might certainly be, but this one shows the one evil aspect of present Municipal administration. There are scarcely two or three members who are so entirely self-less in their service as City-fathers as to be completely above suspicion. Personal aggrandisement, pure ambition, power of patronage, honour among people, vantage—ground to rise higher—say, to the Legislative Council,—these are some of the noble motives that actuate most of the members of the Municipality and when this is the state it is not to be hoped that either the financial affairs of the Municipality or the general municipal administration will undergo any change for the better.

The elections to the School Board under the Compulsory Education Act have taken place and I have sent the names already by wire. Now the question is as to the presidentship of that new body. It is said that Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Dr. R. K. Naidu will compete. But before the first meeting of the Board nothing can be definitely known. Prof. S. R. Kanitkar, a rising Moderate, may also stand or perhaps the irrepressibly abitious Mr. N. P. Gunjal, M.L.C., may not suppress his let-me-be-everywhere wish. But we must wait till July.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

of 26 years' fame all over the world.

Letter No. of the firm:—33727.

To,

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J.P. RAY Bros.,
Dept. No 5 Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Many thanks for your very kind card No. 30.336.

Your specific was used by me for 3 months in 1917 and practically effected a complete cure. Age—28. The case was, I may say, one of incipient consumption.

Kindly send me the paper in question and oblige. I should like to have a copy of it in English, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Canarese language.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and thanking you once again for all your kindness. With kindest regards.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI,
M.A., F.R.R.A., W.S.I., etc. etc;
Honorary Principal.
Saraswati Pertsa.
Harihapur;
(MYSORE STATE.)

2-3-1919.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(6)

THE WEATHER.

RAIN-FALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, June 8.

The depression over United Provinces has disappeared. Bombay monsoon is weak at present.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, South Bengal, Konkan, Malabar, and local in Upper Burma the United Provinces, Central India East, and Coorg.

A few falls have also occured in Bihar, and West Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are: Kyaukpyu five inches; Akyab one; Cherrapunji and Dibrugarh two: Tezpur three; Chittagong and Barisal one and a half; Midnapore and Naya Dumka one; Bahraich three; and Jhansi one and a half.

Forecast: Decrease in United Provinces.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 7.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.696
Temperature of Air	84.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5 "
Dew Point	77.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	91% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 "
Minimum do. do.	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,
Movemnt of Wind from midnight to midnight	128 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	in f.
M.	8	11 47	29 8	8	4 51	14 2
		23 35	27 9		17 36	18 3
Tu.	9	12 34	30 2	9	5 36	13 11
					18 27	18 1
W.	10	1 15	27 5	10	7 11	14 7
		14 6	29 8		20 20	18 3
Th.	11	2 5	26 9	11	8 1	15 8
		14 56	29 2		21 25	18 5
Fri.	12	3 6	26 2	12	8 59	17 0
		15 50	28 4		22 34	18 5
Sat.	13	9 26	28 1	13	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 0
Sun.	14	5 30	25 3	14	11 31	17 4
		17 55	26 8			

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 8TH JUNE 1925.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Monday, the 8th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moderate is in defect at Rawalpindi and generally in excess in the east of the province. Temperature was higher than usual at Multan and lower in the south-east of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 114 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.55 ins. of rain, Mainpuri 0.16 ins., Jhansi 1.32 ins. and Cawnpore 0.55 ins. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the east. The air is damper than usual. Temperature was on the average about 16 deg. below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bikaner and in excise elsewhere in Rajputana. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual in east Rajputana and the minimum alone at Bikaner. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 119 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 2.72 ins. of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual except in west Kathiawar. The minimum was below normal in Central India West and at Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.48 ins. of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur and generally in excess in the north of the province. Temperature was on the average about 12 deg. below normal in the last mentioned area; the maximum alone was lower than usual in the rest of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.39 ins. of rain, Marmagao 0.60 ins. and Karwar 0.21 ins. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect at Karwar. Temperature was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 89.3 degs. (normal) and the lowest 76.1 deg. (4 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over Hyderabad and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in slight defect at Sholapur. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was lower than usual at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan Malabar and the United Provinces with a few falls in the Central Provinces and Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.38 ins., Calicut 0.20 ins. and Cochin 0.45 ins. Temperature is considerably below normal in east Rajputana and the United and the north Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 7th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The depression near Indore has moved into the United Provinces and given nearly general rain there as well as in the central parts of the country. The monsoon is weakening on the west coast of the Peninsula but has strengthened in the north of the Bay causing some heavy falls of rain in Arakan and southeast Bengal. Temperature is very low over east Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the west United Provinces and Central India, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in the east United Provinces, the east Punjab, Guiarat, the east Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui one and a half inches: Moulmein three; Bassein five: Diamond Island, Toungoo two; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab nine; Maymyo, Shillong one; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong six. Saugor Island one and a half; Mymensingh, Naya Dumka two; Purnea one; Bareilly three.

Summary of forecast of the monsoon rainfall for 1925.

Monsoon rainfall is likely to be normal or in defect in the Peninsula, normal or in excess in northeast India and in defect in northwest India.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 8TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	..	0.03	—0.03
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	0.04	—0.04
Rawalpindi	..	..	0.26	—0.26
Lahore	..	0.09	0.08	+0.01
Hissar	..	0.21	0.15	+0.06
Ambala	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	0.16	0.16	..
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.55	1.28	0.06	+1.22
Mainpuri	0.16	1.39	..	+1.39
Jhansi	1.32	2.83	0.02	+2.81
Cawnpore	0.55	0.59	0.29	+0.30
Allahabad	..	..	0.12	—0.12
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.30	0.01	+0.29
Karachi	..	0.02	0.05	—0.03
Rajputana—Bikaner	..	1.65	0.13	+1.52
Ajmer	..	0.40	0.10	+0.30
Jaipur	..	1.19	0.10	+1.09
Kotah	..	2.59	0.43	+2.16
Mount Abu	..	4.13	0.04	+4.09
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.74	0.10	+0.64
Dwarka	..	1.44	0.19	+1.25
Veraval	..	9.86	0.25	+9.61
Rajkot	..	2.77	0.10	+2.67
Bhavnagar Para	2.72	6.13	0.44	+5.69
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.02	8.10	0.36	+7.74
Ahmedabad	..	4.51	0.01	+4.50
Deesa	..	3.57	0.08	+3.49
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	3.61	0.21	+3.40
Indore	..	1.36	0.68	+0.68
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	0.24	0.06	+0.18
Saugor	0.05	0.31	..	+0.31
Hoshangabad	0.48	2.49	0.65	+1.84
Khandwa	..	0.63	0.62	+0.01
Akola	..	1.67	0.83	+0.84
Amraoti	..	2.45	1.03	+1.42
Nagpur	..	0.07	1.38	—1.31
Chanda	..	0.42	1.00	—0.58
Raipur	..	0.12	0.86	—0.74
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.39	16.22	2.55	13.67
Ratnagiri	0.05	8.28	5.71	+2.57
Mormugao	0.60	10.23	5.18	+5.05
Karwar	0.21	12.90	8.62	+4.28
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	3.91	0.99	+2.92
Ahmednagar	..	0.85	1.50	—0.65
Poona	..	1.49	1.17	—0.32
Sholapur	..	0.02	1.46	—1.44
Bijapur	..	0	1.13	—1.13
Belgaum	..	2.50	2.00	—0.50
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	0.74	1.06	—0.32
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	1.78	0.52	+1.26
Hyderabad	..	0.25	1.10	—0.87
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.38	0.41	8 34	+2.07
Calicut	0.20	14.50	8.06	+3.56
Cochin	0.45	4.75	7.09	+2.34
Trivandrum	..	1.14	4.27	—3.13
Ceylon—Colombo	0.13	1.46	2.97	—1.51
Madras (Excluding Malabar) Mysore. &				
Masu ipatam	..	0.59	1.05	—0.46
Bellary	..	0	0.74	—0.74
Cuddapah	..	0.30	0.74	—0.44
Madras	..	..	0.52	—0.52
Bangalore	0.02	0.21	1.28	—1.07
Coimbatore	..	0.05	0.40	—0.35
Trichinopoly	..	..	0.48	—0.48
Negapatam	..	..	0.27	—0.27

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, June 8,

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	3
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	3	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phœnix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	2	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita :—			
Century	1	4	0
Textile	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 8.

S S City of Evansville, Evans, Karachi.
S S Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.

S S Scindia, Caithness, Liverpool.

LOADINGS.

June 8.

S S Ville de Metz for Genoa.
S S Nirvana for Hull.
S S Silvo Pellico for Trieste.
S S Rialto for Manchester.

S S City of Evansville:—Messrs. I C Nixon and Co's steamer City of Evansville 4158 tons Captain D C Evans arrived in Bombay harbour from Marmagoa and Karachi with cargo.

S S Riverway:—The steamer Riverwey 2376 tons, Captain J E Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

S S Scindia:—Messrs. G T Company's steamer Scindia, 3281 tons, Captain J B Caithness will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc., with general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, June 8.)

ALEXENDRA DOCK.

1 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 6/6 M M & Co. ...
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Gray Mills & Co.
4 Biddeskerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
4 Cape Certegal 3136 N F N F G S N Co.
5 Karapara 3772 Durban 10/6 M M & Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 China 16/6 M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L T Trieestine.
9 Ct. Evansville 4159 Karachi 10/6 K N & Co.
10 Mandala 5190 London 11/6 M M & Co.
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool T/6 K N & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 N Y Kaisha.
13 Tenerippa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
14 Algic 3373 New York, 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Serbistan 1864, N.F. N.F Graham Tdg. Co.
17 Bingo Maru 3713 Kobe 10/6 O S Kaisha.
Caledonia 3353 London 20/6 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iserlohn 2145 N F N F Vol. Bros.
2 Flowergate 3226 Rangoon 16/6 S S N Co.
2 Othello 3277 Hull 4/6 Finlay and Co.
3 Bamora 1528 P. Gulf 10/6 M M & Co.
5 Koyei Maru 3566 Japan 6/6 O S Kaisha.
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 11/6 M M & Co.
8 John Ludu, Mowinckel 1723, N.F.N.F. C L Sajan & Co.
10 & 11 Hawra, 4096 N.F. N.F.
12/13 Vinstra 2932 Colombo, 5/6 Graham Tdg Co.
14 Bankura 1905 N. F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf 6/6 S Hassam & Co.
B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R Cl. Macindal 2774, Tuticorin 10/6 J F & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports 3/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.
K Anfora 3590 NF. N.F. L T & M IC N Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF, L Edwards Ltd.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp N.F. T M & Co.
O Clan Macnair 3727 N F N F J F & Co.
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp, 10/6 L Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvana 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domula due about 15th June, Agent M M and Co
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 18th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Arioste Hull due about 13th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA

Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Rangoon Maru due about 11th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O

EXPORTS.

June 8.

S S Mandala for London:—24 cwt asofutida Valji and Co, 20 bales woollen carpets R Mavalla and Sons, 39 cwt intestines guts H M Ghazanfer.

For Constantinople:—96 cwt mehdi powder A K Habiboola.

For Hull:—5000 cwt cotton seed M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Clan Scindia for Hull:—7500 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd. 2000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Ville de Metz for Have:—110 bales cotton H Nensey and Co. 600 cwt myrabolams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Rialto for Manchester:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—1000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—8000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2500 cwt gingelly seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt ground nut oil cakes John Leslie and Co, 150 lbs. rough blue stones J M Salemohomed 40 cwt rough agate stones J M Salemohomed, 21 bales goat hair H Noormahamed Haji and Son, 500 cwt myrabollams Mathuradas Bros. 55 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—56 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Gange for Genoa:—1000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros, 1375 tons manganese ore K M Mathoo.

For Naples:—2400 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Evansville for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton P de Poane and Co.

S S Blairgourie for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Bingo Maru for Hongkong:—25 cwt kishmish R Morjee and Co. 4½ cwt Bees wax E S Abdul Karim, 50 cwt jardaloo N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—1½ cwt ivory G L Sajan.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—175 drums turpentine W Heywood and Clark, 1000 bales cotton T M Keisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—30 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong:—2 cwt camboy stones M H Kanarama and Co.

For Osaka:—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—400 bales cotton C Damjee and Sons.

For Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokishino Maru for Yokohama:—700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—5500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 8.

S S Nazareno from Genoa. Agents Marittime Italiana.

From Genoa:—20 cases horn combs, 23 cases twine, 50 cases vermouth, 65 cases artificial silk yarn, 61 cases cotton piece goods, 39 cases wool goods, 42 cases buttons, 21 cases cotton embroideries, 302 cases cotton goods and art silk, 97 cases colours, 30 casks colours, 80 casks indigo, 10 casks tartaric acid, 329 packages tyres, 1364 packages tiles for paving, 60 cases condensed milk, 31 bales cotton yarn, 15 casks poteryes, 15 cases poteryes, 55 barrels flooring tiles.

From Marseilles:—205 cases vermouth, 80 barrels hyposulphite soda, 2400 crates flooring tiles.

From Livorno:—20 casks colours, 37 cases German silver vessels, 416 pieces flooring tiles, 204 pieces marble tiles, 133 pieces marble 54 slabs marble.

From Cotania:—550 bags sulphur.

S S Tamba Maru from Yokohama. Agents The Nippon Y. Kaisha.

From Yokohama:—10 cases cotton goods, 10 cases dupions, 11 cases pepperment crystal, 45 drums sodium sulphide.

From Kobe:—30 cases match boxes, 46 cases cotton hosiery under shirts, 42 cases porcelain ware, 34 cases cotton shirtings, 52 cases enamelled ware, 30 cases glass beads, 35 cases glass ware, 50 cases refined camphor, 50 cases phosphorus matches, 55 cases cotton hosiery, 50 cases safety matches, 40 cases cotton yarn, 129 bales cotton yarn, 100 bags ginger, 17 cases toys, 33 bales straw matting, 200 bales grey cotton yarn, 30 bales cotton drill, 40 bales cotton shirting.

From Shanghai:—150 bales cotton sheeting, 75 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales grey cotton shirting, 44 bales silk, 113 cases tea, 168 cases silk and piece goods and pongee.

From Hongkong:—31 cases silk, 20 cases chou chou, 53 cases cotton stocks, 50 cases ginger, 1000 pieces empty quick silver bottles, 20 casks anilin dyes.

From Tokyo:—90 cases wooden clocks, 18 cases medical drug, 155 cases rubber toys, 50 cases cotton yarn, 140 bales cotton yarn, 72 bales grey cotton shirtings.

From Nagoya:—115 cases enamelled ware, 88 cases cotton yarn, 585 cases porcelain, 480 bales grey cotton shirting, 65 cases grey cotton shirting, 37 packages glass ware, 289 cases glass ware.

From Osake:—425 cases glass bangles, 129 cases glass ware, 683 cases brass circles, 21 cases brass sheets, 20 casks sago, 15 casks miso, 150 bales cotton shirting, 592 bales cotton yarn, 68 bales Japan yarn, 31 cases Japan yarn.

From Shingapore:—24 D/bags sago pearl, 1079 bags sago flour, 69 bags damer batu, 70 bags milk, 29 bags nut meg, 330 bags betel nuts, 1317 bundles rattons, 34 packages rattons.

From Colombo:—31 bundles rubber tyres, 26 cases rubber tubes, 200 cases apples, 125 cases tea, 47 chests tea, 56 H/chests tea, 320 baics mattress fibre.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, June 8.

	For.	Steamer	Date.	Mails close at
			..	..
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	S/S Genova	15-6-25	0 a.m.
3	Japan	S/S Bingo Maru	10-6-25	2-0 p.m.
4	China			
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			
6	Singapore (")			..
7	Straits Settlements	..		..
8	Mauritius	..	..	..
9	East Africa	..		
10	South Africa	..	..	..
11	Seychelles			

ALWAR SHOOTING.

PERMISSION TO MAKE INQUIRY.

DELHI CONGRESS SECRETARY'S REQUEST

Pandit Sanker Lall, Secy. Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi, writes to us:—

The following telegrams have been exchanged between myself and His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar:

"To

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar.

"The letter published in the "Partap" Cawnpore alleges that the Military took possession of all the wells in village Nimuchana, when the people, who approached the authorities for water, were fired upon. At 2 o'clock in the night the whole village was set fire to after sprinkling petrol and kerosine. More than 600 persons died including women and children. Great sensation prevails. Wire permission to the Congress representative to make enquiry on the spot.

"Sankar Lall, General Secy.,
Provincial Congress Committee,
Delhi."

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY.

"Information that has reached you as also most of the vernacular papers which have published articles on the subjects, are grossly and mischievously exaggerated by the interested party. A civil commission was sent by the State to enquire into the grievances, alleged or real, of the villagers in two Tahsils but men showed defiance and declined to obey any. so troops were sent to capture them as they were holding disloyal meetings and had collected arms and ammunition. Even after giving numerous warnings troops only fired when the other side began using guns finally resulting in killing only two, and wounding three. This is the plain and true version of the fact in the face of which His Highness' Government see no necessity of troubling you to visit Alwar."

A REJOINDER.

"His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar @ Mount Abu.

"Highly obliged with His Highness's prompt and courteous reply. See no reason for disbelieving your Government's version. But the corroboration of the Congress representative will give the lie direct to the mischievous propaganda of the interested party, and will allay discontent. enhance His Highness's regard for justic, public opinion, and love for your subject For these reasons again the representative is to visit Alwar.

"Sankar Lall, General Secretary,
Provincial Congress Committee."

I sent the above telegram on the 1st instant and am anxiously waiting for its reply. I will inform the public after receiving the reply of Maharaja of Alwar.

Sankar Lall, General Secretary.
Provincial Congress Committee,
Delhi.

FAZLUL HUQ'S LATEST.

NO SWARAJ AT SACRIFICE OF "GO KURBANI."

Mr. Fazlul Huq, who went to Noakhali on professional business addressed a large gathering of Moslems and delivered a fighting communal speech on June 3. In course of his speech, reported by a Calcutta contemporary he said that no Moslem should devote himself to the cause of the country without ameliorating the condition of his community and society because they ought to think that they were Mahomedans first and Indian next. So it behoved a Musalman to think of his own community first and then of Indian Swaraj. He did not desire to have that kind of Swaraj which would exclude his religion. The speaker then asked by way of illustration whether the Mahomedans would accept any Swaraj if offered by anybody at the sacrifice of "Go-Korbani" (sacrifice of cow). As for himself the offer would not be acceptable to him as he is a Moslem first and then an Indian. He never desired any Swaraj that would disregard the faith of Islam.

(Continued from column 6.)

J Kulkarni, (1, 3, 4), K Y Kulkarni, (3, 4) L S Kulkarni, (2, 3), M B Madgaokar, (1, 2, 4), B S Marathe (1, 2, 4), D P S N Misra, (2, 4), B D M Mistry, (4), A W Mughal, (1, 2, 3), C M Mullaferoze, (2, 4), S H Naik, (1, 2), C M Nanawati, (2, 4), S R Nesargi, (1, 2, 4), D D Panchawadkar, (2, 3, 4), S U Parakh, (3, 4), G R Paraki, (4), K G Pardeshi, (1, 2), C N Patel, (3), D V Patel, (1, 2), M J Pathakji, (1, 2, 4), D L Patil, (1, 2, 4), D N Pradhan, (2, 4), S R Pradhan, (2, 3, 4), K Ramasmarar, (1, 2, 4), A V Ramanathan (1, 2, 4) L G Raste, (1), K F Samu, (2, 4), B G Shah, (1, 2, 4), B K Shah (1, 2, 4), H K Shanbhag, (1, 4), R C Sheth (1, 2, 4), M M Vakil (1, 4), K N Vani, (1 2, 4), V T Vasavada, (1, 2, 4), R K M Venkoti Rao, (2), R B Virkar, (1, 2, 4), H R Vyas, (2, 3, 4).

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Arnould Scholarship awarded to G. R Kanade.

The Judge Spencer Prize awarded to Mr Javadevlal Atmaram Kaji.

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship awarded to M. M. Lahewala.

The Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar Scholarship awarded to G. R. Kanade.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF LL. B, EXAMINATION.

FIRST LL.B. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the 1st L.L.B. examination:—

CLASS I.

M H Abdulla, N A Desai, C C Ferreira, G R Gadgil, D P Karmarkar, B K Khade, S A Lal.

CLASS II.

N G Abhyankar, R N Abhyankar, B S N Ananthu, G V Anekar, B S Angolkar, S M Ankalkoti, R V Apte, V S Apte, K Balkrishna, B Subha Rao, R N Bankapur, b D Belvi, S G Bettathpur, N M Bhagalia, A K Bindiganavale, R V Bochare, N B Cardmaster, P G Chandavarkar, S D Chandhari, G D Chikermane, R V Chiplunkar, R N Chivate, D H Chudasama, H N Contractor, R P Damri, V N Dandekar, F S Darasha, K G Datar, B G Desai, B L Desai, C P Desai, K H Desai, K T Desai, M J Desai, R P Desai, A S Deshpande, G T Deshpande, K R Deshpande, R S Deshpande, P N Dikshit, G S Diwan, J L Doshi, S U Doshi, L R Durg, S J Frank, P B Gajendragadkar, M H Gandhi, G S Gandhye, N P Gangoly, M J Gadar, B D Goghale, M H Gopal, R R S Gosawi, B T Gupte, R Y Gupte, K R Haldipurkar, G V Hiremath, C K Inamdar, D K Jakatkatti, M K Jambagi, B N Joglekar, G D Joshi, C P Kadnskar, B S Kalelkar, N S Kamalapur, P S Khambata, B J Khambete, A J Khandalawala, M V Khare, H R Khisty, S D Kinariwala, V P Kittur, K K Ramchondra Aiver; N H Koppar, A S Kotwal, D B Kshirsagar, A G Kulkarni, D K Kulkarni, G V Kulkarni, G T Kulkarni G V Kulkarni, H C Kulkarni, R C Kulkarni, S V Kulkarni, S S Kulkarni, V V Kulkarni, L Narsimhsastry; N B Lokhande, N M D Dadarahalli, G G Mahadevia, R S Mahantshetty; B A Mahishi, N K Manoli, K S Marathe, A R Mehta, R A Minwalla, J S Misar, R G Motani, C G Mudaliar, B S Mujumdar, D N Nene, S B Nijasure, B N Nirokhekar, K R Palande, R P Pandit, S R Pandit, C G Parekh, B D Parikh, N M Parikh, A G Pathan, K A Patil, M R Patil, V B Patil, T S Pawar D R Phadke, S G Phadke, B N Poi, G V Potnis, R S Purohit, A K Gulam H Rajbhara, R Ramaswamy, B D Rane, P H Rathod, C A Rebello, V Rudrapatna, G S Sajjan, G J Samant, B O Sanhavi, Isaac Sargon, V P Sathaye, D K Shah, R C Shah, C M Sheth, K V Sheth, N G Sheth N A Siddanalli, B M Sidhaye, S S Tallur, G A Tarapurwala, R R Thakur, C M Trivedi, S R Umbarje, V K Upadrasta, G A Vaidya, N C Vakil, Y B Varde, G T Vaizirani L. Vedantam S A Vrittimani.

PASS.

N M Atre 2, 3,4); R I Bangalore 2, 3, 4); P V Belsare, (2); R D Chapkhekar (1, 2 4); V N Chhatrapati (1, 2, 3); N S Chaudhary (1, 2, 4); Theore L Crast (1, 3) G R Damle, (2, 3, 4); D N Dani (2 3 4); S C Desai (1); T R Divekar (1 2); K A Diwan (1, 2, 3), K M Dodmani, (4) P W Gowaikar (1, 2); G V Gupte (1, 2); M M Jamadar (1, 2,3); G V Jorapur (1, 2, 3); D V Joshi (1); K A Joshi (3, 4); M G Joshi, (1, 2, 3). P V Joshi, (1, 2 4); S R Kagalkar (1); A N Kamat (1, 2); R S Kavalgikar (2, 4); M H Kazi (3,4), R J Kharkar (1,2) R Kolar (1,4), A-K S Amir Kureshi (1); D A La

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital Governor lays foundation-stone, Parel, p.m.

B. P. C. C. meeting, "Congress House," 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 11.

Municipal Corporation 1 p.m. Bombay Time.

FRIDAY, June 12.

B. A. Examination Results, University Hall 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 13.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POONA ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, June 11.

The prize distribution of the Paisa Fund Mela with songs by small boys and girls under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. Kirloskar Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING

The following are the hours of departure of the principal Mail Trains [illegible]

	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail		
Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore		
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur		
Madras Mail		
Poona Mail		
Inter III Poona Express		
Poona Express		
Delhi and Lucknow Ex		
Madras Fast Passenger		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 9 (Tue.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 15m.
June 10 (Wed.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 15m.
June 11 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 13 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.
June 15 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 7th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 8th June 1925.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 47.
Small-pox attack 1, death 1.
Plague attack 1, death nil.
Influenza attack 1, death 1.
Total Mortality this day last year 84.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House 223, Girgaum Back Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Raisa-I-Hind" with mails from London of 4th inst., left Marseilles at 3 a.m. on the 6th inst.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails ex s.s. "Mantua" from London of 29th ultimo left Aden at 7-30 p.m on the 7th inst.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 12th inst.

MRS. NIKAMBE'S INSTITUTION.

Mrs. Nikambe's Institution for Indian married ladies re-opened on the 7th inst. Unmarried grown up girls also widows are admitted. For further particulars apply to the Principal. Janmashtami House, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswaraananda of the Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on the Mundaka Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A choice programme of Indian Music by Mr. Jethoobhai will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 7 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) call sign 2FV, wave length 387 metres.

1 Wageshwari, 2 Swadeshi Gazal, 3 Harmonium Solo, 4 Urdu Song, 5 Cutchi Kafi, 6 Malkosh, and 7 Mouth Organ.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Devanha" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Unprescribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Japan" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th inst., instead of on Monday, the 8th inst.

Unprescribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 15th inst.

The local Agents of the P. and O. S. N. Co. intimate that the homeward mail steamer "Caledonia" leaving Bombay on the 20th inst., will proceed as far as Marseilles. Parcels for countries beyond France will not, therefore, be forwarded by that steamer.

QUARRELS OWIN TO OVERDRINK.

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say in his appeal which he has forwarded to the Police Commissioner for keeping proper arrangement of the police at De Lisle Road to avoid quarrels owing to overdrunk, as under:—

In the interest of peace and order Mr. Jhabvala requests to draw the attention of the Police Commissioner to the frequent drunken brawls that take place near the liquor shops at De Lisle Road. The locality is inhabited by low class of Railway men who frequent these liquor shops and then engage into quarrels especially such is the case on pay days when these men get themselves overdrunk. This often results in free fights and broken heads. In order to avoid this constant breach of peace I have to request you to keep proper police arrangement in the locality especially on pay days.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

On Monday Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Soniram Dagdoo (45) a Hindu, residing at Kurla who died as a result of injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by the engine of the postal express of the G. I. P. Railway near Kurla on the 6th inst.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CONVICTED OF DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Sir Henry Macnaghten, at the instance of the Police, Madhavrao Sambhajirao and Mohangir Kisangir, motor drivers, were charged with disorderly behaviour.

Mr. Nadirsha P. Vakil, Pleader, defended the accused.

From the evidence of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., it appeared that accused No. 1 was in his service as a motor driver. For certain reasons, his services were dispensed with. Thereupon he went to Mr. Jamnadas' house on the 5th May, and created a disturbance. A complaint was made to the police at the Gamdevi Police Station, and parties were referred to Court. Later on, accused No. 1, accompanied by No. 2 went again to Mr. Jamnadas' house and standing on the road used threatening language creating a disturbance. Police were telephoned and the accused were arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence of No. 1 was that he went to demand his wages and Mr. Jamnadas caught him by the throat and assaulted him; that he was not disorderly on the road as alleged by the prosecution.

The Court, however, on the evidence, was satisfied that the accused were guilty. They were fined Rs. 10 each and were further ordered to be bound over to keep peace for 6 months in the sum of Rs. 50 each.

FINED FOR PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

Raghunath Raoji, an ex-policeman, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, for personating a policeman.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted.

On May 26, the accused hailed a hack victoria which was standing on the Abdul Rehman Street and passing as a policeman in mufti ordered the driver to drive him to Grant Road. At Grant Road, the accused forced the complainant to stand him tea and 'bidis,' and ordered the latter to drive him to Lamington Road. The complainant got a fare on the Lamington Road but the accused would not allow him to take the fare. The complainant then complained of the accused's behaviour to a policeman on duty who saw through the accused's game and marched him to the police station.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above, and ordered that if the fine was recovered Rs. 10 should be paid to the complainant.

SENT TO FYZABAD FOR TRIAL.

Sub-Inspector Vanjara, C. I. D., put up Ramkalap Baldeo before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied that he be sent to Fyzabad as he was wanted there in connection with rioting and murder. Mr. Vanjara stated that Ramkalap was arrested in Bombay on May 27 in Dhanji Street on intimation received from the Magistrate at Fyzabad.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Fyzabad for trial before the District Magistrate.

SOLDIERS REMANDED.

Deputy Inspector Rahn put up James Willshaw and Cyril Gladhill, both of the West Yorkshire Regiment, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawala, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate and applied for a remand.

The accused were arrested in connection with a theft in the premises of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, jewellers and watch-makers of Bombay Road, of property worth Rs. 300. It would be recalled that during the last week the watchman of Messrs. Lund and Blockley was overpowered the shop broken into and silverware and watches worth Rs. 300 were stolen. The accused were first arrested by the military police and handed over to the City police.

As police inquiries were incomplete, Mr. Rahn applied for a remand which was granted.

A DEPORTEE CONVICTED.

Babu Ismail, a deportee, was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, for coming to Bombay without permission.

The accused who had five previous convictions was found loitering on Churchgate Street at 9 a.m. on June 4. When he saw a policeman, he began to run but he was chased and arrested. He was deported out of Bombay for a period of two years on April 27 last.

CORONER'S COURT.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

BODY SENT FOR ANALYTICAL REPORT.

On Monday morning Mr. Rahimtoola Ismail Ujoriwala, editor of "Rehamatalla," a weekly communal newspaper, and a Ismaili Khoja by caste, and a well-known safe merchant residing at Mandvi was found dead in his room. The deceased's elder brother, Mr. Mohmed Ismail reported the matter to the police and said when he went to see the deceased at 8 a.m. he found the door fastened from inside and on looking through the ventilator, he saw the deceased lying on the cot apparently dead. The police proceeded to the spot and opened the room in the presence of a "panch." They found Mr. Rahimtoola dead. His body was removed to the morgue when an inquest was held by the Coroner. The deceased, it was alleged, was excommunicated by the Khoja Ismaili Jamat about 13 years ago as he had opposed the "Jamat" on certain matters.

In his evidence Mohmed Ismail, the deceased's elder brother, said the deceased used to take his meals at home. Witness saw him alive on Saturday night. The deceased went to sleep in his room after taking his dinner. On Sunday morning deceased did not come for his breakfast. Witness sent Hasanali, his nephew, to call him. Hasanali came back and said that the door had been fastened from inside. Witness then went and knocked at the door but there was no response. He peeped through the ventilator and saw him lying on his bed. He informed the police who on arrival forced the door open in presence of a panch and searched the room. There were no marks of violence on the body. The deceased had no worry of any kind and he could not say why he should have committed suicide, if at all he did so. He suspected no foul play.

The Coroner sent the stomach contents of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser for report and adjourned further hearing till the 2nd inst.

BIG BLAZE AT MAZAGON.

At about 10-50 p.m. on Sunday a fire broke out in a cotton press situate at Magazine Road, Mazagaon, belonging to Messrs. C. Jivanlal and Co., resulting in a damage to the extent of Rs. 16,000. On receipt of information, fire engines from Byculla, Mandvi and Babula Tank immediately repaired to the scene but found the godown well ablaze. The combined efforts of the three fire engines, however, put out the fire within an hour. About 150 bales of cotton, a few bales of hemp and a large quantity of loose wool were damaged by fire, heat, smoke and water. The cause of the fire is not known. The building and contents were insured.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ARMY DETAILS GO UNDER.

YORKS' STOUT DEFENCE.

The first division match between the West Yorks and the Army Details on Monday resulted in a win for the former by the odd goal in three. The first portion was rather dull and the Yorks were easily the masters but just before the interval the Details reduced the two goal lead of their opponents with their only score. It was a case of a clever attack against a stout defence and it was a case of touch and go whether the defence would succumb to the pressure and allow the Details to make it into a draw. Rhodes and Bowen were every safe in the defence, being ably supported by the halves of whom the return Everand proved to be the cleverest. He would perhaps have shaped better in the pivotal position as in the former fixture. The forwards combined well and everything was as it should have been, but they lacked and this prevented them from piling up the score at a stage when their opponents seemed demoralised.

The defence of the Army Details as an entirety was to say the least of it weak, Hardie being the only one who played up well and succeeded in being a stumbling block to the Yorks. Bennett opened badly with several miskicks but he improved towards the latter half and gave his colleagues able support. The halves, though keen, were slow and hung back too much. The forwards were the life of the team and these were the ones to make the game interesting. When they got going they moved and were a real danger. There would be a great improvement if the wingers would not indulge so much in reflection when a smart centre is the obvious course of action.

Pulleston gave his side the lead shortly after the start and this seemed to have an adverse effect on the Details. The defence could do nothing right while the forwards groped about uncertainly. A cross pass from Worton spun nicely across the goal mouth and after the ball had been missed by the defence and the three other forwards Collett placed it in the near corner of the net, out of the reach of the goalie. The Details woke up after this and their forwards organised themselves and made systematic raids one of which gave Holden the opportunity of scoring the only goal for the Details. The second half was more interesting the Details having a large portion of the game. All their defenders buched up considerably and consequently the forwards set to work with more confidence. Snow had hard luck in missing from some distance out and then five minutes before the end the entire forward line beat the defence by snapping the ball from man to man. There was only the back to beat but Holden hesitated and a beautiful chance banished. But the Yorks were not idle and Macanlay cleverly tipped Conway's drive on to the cross bar, and shortly after was hustled over the line for a corner when trying to dodge two forwards.

West Yorks:—Stewart; Rhodes and Bowen; Everard, Conway and Woolston; Worton, Godley, Pulleston, Collett and Mc Hale.

Army Details:—Macanlay; Bennett and Hardie; Brooks, Thompson and Snow; Thornton, Jack, Broadbridge, Court and Holden.

Referee:—Inspector Godwin.

TUESDAY'S MATCHES.

Oval—Y.M.C.A. "B" vs. R.A. "B"

Cooperage—G.I.P. "B" vs. Police.

GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

BRUSSELS, June 7.

Crowds witnessed the beginning of the Gordon Bennett balloon race this, afternoon. There were in all 18 entrants, including Britain, France, Belgium, Spain and Italy (with three each) the United States (two) and Switzerland (one). The first ballon to leave was French, one Picardie, in the direction of France.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN FRANCE.

ST. CLOUD, June 7.

The following are the results of the remaining finals of the French National Hard Court Tennis Championship:—

Borotra and Lacoste beat Brugnon and Cochet 7/5 4/6 6/3 2/6 6/3.

Lenglen and Brugnon beat Mademoiselle Vlasto and Cochet 6/2 6/2.

Lenglen and Vlasto beat Miss McKane and Miss Colyer 6/1 9/11 6/2.—Reuter.

JODHPUR WIN.

OPEN CHALLENGE CUP.

LONDON, June 8.

Jodhpur won the Open Challenge Cup at Roehampton by beating Templeton, composed of Captain M. Kingscote, Major Phipps-Hornby, Major F. W. Barrett and Captain F. E. Guest (back) by 13 goals to 7.

The Duchess of Sutherland presented the Cup to the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Replicas were presented to each member of the winning team.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH ASSN. FOOTBALL.

SYDNEY, June 8.

The English Association Football team beat New South Wales by 4 goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

A VALUED SOCIAL WORKER.

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. HODGKINSON.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation passed a resolution of condolence at the untimely death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson. Several members spoke eulogising the services rendered by the deceased lady to the Corporation and the city.

The president in opening the proceedings alluded to the sad death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson and H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior. The latter, he said, was a prince who drew no distinction between a prince and a peasant. There was cordial unity between Hindus and Moslems in his State which was due to his personality. The Maharaja always tried to treat his acquaintances on terms of equality.

He always believed in equality of men. He also used his finances for good purpose and several times saved the financial collapse of Bombay by his timely assistance.

Referring to Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, the President said the news of her death came upon them with shocking suddenness. They all knew that she was overwhelmed with grief by the death of her son. She strove hard to bear the blow with courage and resignation. She died of a broken heart. He then referred to the work of Mrs. Hodgkinson which she did as a good Samaritan for the shop girls and mill workers' maternity homes and children's welfare and called upon Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay to move the resolution of condolence.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay then moved:

That the Corporation place on record their sense of the heavy loss sustained by them and the city in general by the sad and untimely death, on the 20th of May, 1925, of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson who was among the first lady members elected to the Corporation and who as their member for a period of two years and generally as a public spirited citizen rendered valuable services to the city.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

Mrs. Gokhalay said Mrs. Hodgkinson was an active member of the Corporation and took a great deal of interest in all subjects that came before the Corporation. She visited mill chawls in the city and sympathised with the lot of the poor. Though many times she opposed the Nationalists Party, she showed to the people that a woman could do as good as a man in civic life. She regretted that her candidature was not supported by the European Association.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in seconding the resolution said her life was an outstanding example of service and sacrifice.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna in supporting the resolution regretted that Mrs. Hodgkinson's candidature was not supported by the European Association and said Indians solidly voted for her owing to her eagerness and sympathy. She was free from whims and prejudices.

Mr. H. P. Mody said her election to the Corporation was a personal triumph.

Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtoola referred to her work in connection with the Rent Act and said in the last Council meeting she attended meetings every day and interviewed members to enlist their sympathy towards poor tenants.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in associating with the last speaker said at a critical stage she came to Poona when the Bombay Legislative Council was in session and interviewed both official and non-official members to extend the Rent Act.

Dr. Master, Mr. M. M. Desai, Dr. Jehangir, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. Madlik and the Commissioner also spoke. The president then read a telegram from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, stating that Mrs. Hodgkinson's death was a blow to the Corporation.

The resolution was carried all the members standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

MONDAY'S CLOSING RATE —89

A cable received from New York at 1 1 p.m. on Saturday stated:

Monday's opening rate	—15
Monday's closing rate	—89
Liverpool opening	+16
Liverpool closing	+5
Local Market closing at 9 p. m.	
Candy Rs. 440-0-0	

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

WANTED—A NEW PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your leader of 30th May last, I think you do less than justice to yourself. So I take the liberty of writing. This it is hoped will not be regarded as an attempt at provoking a newspaper controversy. You state that "Responsive Co-operation was prescribed by the Lokmanya on the presumption that the reform scheme meant a genuine effort at the transfer of powers to Indians." It is to be wished that you had stated the circumstances which lead you to attributing the presumption to the Lokmanya. In putting it forward you appear to overlook the fact, that after his return from England and shortly before his unfortunate demise, he endeavoured to inaugurate a Congress Democratic Party.—Mr. Baptista was to be it president. A prospectus was published and even a tentative programme was framed. At the time when he did this the full text of the present Government of India Act was before him, and he had the advantage of being examined as a witness by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. There would not, therefore, be any room for the presumption ascribed to him.

Then you say that "according to the prognosis the Congress and the experience of Liberals in office the toil of responsive co-operation produces results which are fatiguing and meagre." When did the Congress make the prognosis referred to? What are the Congress resolutions which you had in viw when you made the assertion and how do the experiences of Liberals, who are not Responsive Co-operators, bear on the endeavours of the Responsive Co-operators at the present juncture? In my opinion the policy of Responsive Co-operation never had a trial. Unfortunately the Congress Democratic Party projected by the Lokmanya never functioned. It came into existence but early decided to help Mr. Gandhi's Non-Co-operation and its activities ended there. I wish it to resume its work and perform its functions.

As to the policy of Responsive Co-operation itself I am afraid there is a great deal of misconception. A number of assumption which in themselves do not appear juttified and admit of being easily refuted appear to influence your views. I am not the leader of the Responsive Co-operation party and cannot arrogate to myself the powers of defining its policy and indicating its implications. Mr. Baptista is in Bombay and writes occasionally to your paper and I feel I must leave the task to him, the more so as he some little time ago declared his faith in the policy saying that the dividing line between it, and the Swarajists of the present day is very thin. I shall only remarks that I do not see how the "the disparity he (i.e. myself) sees between responsive co-operation and co-operation on honourable terms does not redound to the credit of the responsive co-operationist."

It is only a self-respecting person having confidence in himself and faith in his creed that will or can follow it.

I shall, however, resist the temptation to follow this side track. In my opinion Responsive Co-operation offers a very broad platform on which nearly all the political groups now functioning can meet and shake hands. The Swarajists, who according to Mr. Baptista come very clase to Responsive Co-operations, will naturally coalesce, as the diffrences between them are verry small and easily admit of being minimized to the vanishing point. The Independents have co-worked with the Swarajists in the last Simla Session and may do so again. The Nationalists of Dr Besant School will fall into line with the coalition as the Indo-British Commonwealth Bill has been generally approved of by the Swarajists and will be regarded as the basis of all discussions among themselves and with the Government. So there is a reasonable chance of forming either a party under a distinctive name, or at least a coalition which will be powerful and effective. I think even the Kattars will come to join the deliberations though they may not enter the Councils. In these days when unity is sought as a prime necessity, no avenues leading to it may be left unexplored and untried.

My suggestion that "if a few representatives of the groups forming the popular party meet together quietly and talk matters over, it would not be difficult to frame a programme acceptable to them all or at least, to the large majority of them.....", may now be taken into consideration. You do not criticise it and it has been put forword by many before me.

Fault has been found with me on the ground that I do not refer to what is called "the wilful failure of the Swarajist party to carry out the Belgum pact." I do not think that the Swaraj party abjured at Begaum its right to deliberate on the yarn franchise and what they did at Satara was merely to make a recommendation to the Congress to revert to the old four anna franchise. Thus they have not violated the pact, but merely proposed a change. This is perfectly constitutional and entirely in accord with what all people every where do, in matters of legislation. Agitating for the repeal or modification of a law is not the same thing as breaking it. This to me, appears so plain that no argument is needed to prove it.

Asking you to kindly publish this and thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.

G. S. KHAPARDE.

Amraoti June 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MAHIM.

An inquest was held by the Coroner on Monday on the body of Abdul Rehman Mohmed, (30) a labourer in the employ of the Tata Pipe laying Works at Mahim who died on the 6th inst., as a result of a heavy iron pipe having fallen on him.

The evidence showed that about twelve labourers in the employ of the company were mounting a large iron pipe on a trolly. The pipe was resting on a plank placed against the trolly. While the labourers were pushing the pipe up, the plank wood slipped and the pipe began to slide down and ultimately fell on the deceased. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on the 6th inst.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

"SCANDALOUS AND UNBECOMING."

ENHANCED RENTS FOR STALLS.

PROTEST AGAINST MUNICIPALITY'S PROPOSAL.

A meeting of the Stall-keepers of the Crawford Market was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party to protest against the proposed increased rates for stalls and to reques the Municipal Corporation to reconsider the question. The hall was packed to over crowding with Stall-keepers who took a keen interest in the proceedings, the special feature being that women Stall-keepers had also participated. Mr. V. J. Patel presided on the occasion. Prominent among those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other well-known Nationalist Municipal Corporators.

Mr. V. J. Patel, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, said that they all knew the purpose for which they had met that evening. Only twelve months back the Bombay Municipality had requested the Government to extend the Rent Act. The Government had at least kept the Rent Act as far as the residential premises were concerned. It was really a surprise to him that the Municipality which had made representations for the extension of Rent Act should go back on its word and as soon as the non-residential premises were declared outside the operation of the Rent Act, it should pounce upon the opportunity to profit by the same. The Municipality was a public body and markets were meant not to be turned as something to mint money or make profit but to serve public needs and were meant for public welfare. He had examined the scale of the proposed increased rates and he was surprised to find that the increase was so high as 200 to 500 per cent. It was simply scandalous and unbecoming a public body of the Standing of Bombay Municipal Corporation. He did not mean to say that there should be no increase at all, but he meant that it should be reasonable It was running counter against the principle that market rents should be levied at that high scale. The rents should be so levied as to be sufficient for the upkeep of the market and to return a small interest on the capital invested for the building of the market. The Commissioner had very cleverly managed to lower the rents of some stalls while he had increased those of the others. That was simply to cloud the issue. However, it could not be contradicted that on the whole the rents had been doubled.

Mr. Patel then declared to the meeting that sixteen members of the Corporation had requested the Standing Committee to call a requisitive meeting of the Corporation to re-consider the question.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Patel then asked Mr. Jhabwalla to move the following resolutions:—

(I) "That this meeting of the Stall-keepers of Crawford Market strongly protests against the heavy increase of rents imposed upon them by the Municipality of Bombay which they are totally unable to pay due to the great depression in trade."

(II) "That this meeting is emphatically of opinion that the increase of rents is unwarranted and that the Corporation should ask the Municipal Commissioner to withdraw the notices served upon the Stall-keepers."

Mr. Jhabwalla in moving the resolutions dwelt upon the most humiliating way the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner treated the representatives of the Stall-keepers who waited upon them by appointment for the discussion of the question. They not only made them wait for nearly two hours and a half but Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy and the Commissioner would not allow more than a couple of members in addition to himself. The Commissioner even went to the length of turning the other representatives of the Stall-keepers out of the hall.

Continuing Mr. Jhabwalla said that it was entirely false to say that the representatives in their conference with the Commissioner and the Standing Committee, had told the Commissioner that they were amenable to the proposed increase when in fact they did not know what was the scale of the proposed increase. Mr. Jhabwalla exhorted the gathering to carry the resolutions unanimously.

Mr. Ruttonshaw Framji Acharya one of the Stall-keepers then seconded the resolutions which were carried unanimously.

COTTON SALES.

CHANGES IN RULES.

The East Indian Cotton Association is said to have promulgated a new rule prohibiting its members from dealing in cotton by "Khandy." The time for other business is fixed from noon to 6-30 p.m. Those who will transact business before or after the appointed time will have their card forefeited. This rule will come in force from the 15th instant.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925.

IDLE DISCUSSIONS.

In the course of a lively letter published elsewhere, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde administers us the rebuke of an elder and suggests the formation of a new party as the means of effective unity in the country. To fortify his argument, he challenges a few of our statements and maintains the need of "a few representatives of the groups forming the popular party" meeting together and quietly talking matters over. The idea of a friendly discussion is unexceptionable and friendly discussions have been in progress; but there should be no doubt as regards our valuation of the Reform Act and the hindrances to responsive co-operation. We ventured to remark on 30th May that "responsive co-operation was prescribed by the Lokamanya on the presumption that the reform-scheme meant a genuine attempt at the transfer of power to Indians." Mr. Khaparde takes exception to the statement and invites us to mention the circumstances which led us to hold that the Lokamanya's response was in return for a presumptive offer. There is no difficulty in establishing the proposition. When the Reform Bill was published, it was believed that there was some attempt at handing over power to Indians. The Lokamanya called it one anna in the rupee and insisted on the recovery of the other fifteen annas. The phrase "responsive co-operation" was coined by the Lokmanya on his way to Amritsar and it meant the return of co-operation for co-operation, and of non-co-operation for non-co-operation in the strictest measure. It was a graphic expression quite compatible with the idea of non-co-operation when no genuine co-operation is offered by the bureaucracy. The Lokmanya's mood of optimism was balanced by his sense of statesmanship and the formula remains unimpeachable. "Are we to remain licking this piece of bone for ten years?" asked the Lokmanya at Amritsar. So great was the sway of optimism and trust in British goodwill, that Mahatma Gandhi expected a demonstration of justice regarding the Punjab and advised co-operation in full measure. The news of the Royal amnesty reached the Lokmanya at Gangapur on Christmas 1919, and he offered responsive co-operation not in return for exhaustive evidence of official co-operation but as its sample and prelude. The Lokamanya did not live to see the mockery of its fulfilment and we are against any hypothetical inference about his obstinate adherence to co-operation in face of organised injustice and the evisceration of the Reform Act. So much for the "circumstances" whose memory seems to befog Mr. Khaparde's appreciation. He refers us to Mr. Baptista as president of the defunct Democratic Party and the chairman of its unborn organ, the "Democrat." We are open to correction if Mr. Baptista can really improve upon Mr. Khaparde's philosophic doubts.

We further remarked, to Mr. Khaparde's disbelief, that according to prognosis of the Congress, responsive co-operation under the Reform Act produced results which were meagre and fatigning. Mr. Khaparde wants authority. The Special Congress at Bombay rejected the scheme as disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory. The "Bombay Chronicle" maintained that it was, in other words, unacceptable and unworkable, and the scheme did not undergo any structural modification in the process of enactment. We wish Mr. Khaparde had not referred to the Lokmanya having "had the advantage of being examined as a witness by the Joint Parliamentary Committee." As a matter of fact, Lord Selborne and his colleagues had insolently declined to proceed with his oral evidence. When Mr. Khaparde says that responsive co-operation never had any trial, he forgets the meagre outcome of co-operation in two generations. He again shifts the responsibility to Mr. Baptista whose latest expression of hope lies enshrined in a cable of felicitation to the King-Emperor on his birthday. Mr. Khaparde next takes exception to our view that co-operation on honourable terms as propopounded by Mr Das at Faridpur should not have much difference from responsive co-operation. Responsive co-operation presupposes terms of self-respect and any separation of ideas between responsive co-operation and co-operation on honourable terms is a distinction without a difference; and non-co-operators would welcome co-operation on honourable terms.

Mr. Khaparde strikes a blow in defence of the Swarajists against our reference to "the wilful failure of the Swarajists to carry out the Belgaum pact." The Swarajists agreed to a pact and a signatory is expected to honour his bond in practice. We never said that the Satara Conference "violated the pact." They are free to recommend changes just as they are bound to respect the obligation of concrete work they accepted at Belgaum. The membership-figures of Maharashtra prove that they have been more inclined to reverse the pact they never had opposed at Belgaum, than to show results in return for the obligation they accepted. "Agitation for the repeal or modification of a law is not the same thing as breaking it" says Mr. Khaparde. We agree. Nor is such agitation incompatible with the responsibilities accepted. Maharashtrians are too shrewd to mistake the validity of the criticism. The Council-work of the Swarajists is only a part of their responsibility. Mr. Khaparde is welcome to explore the means of unity, but after the verdict of the Muddiman Committee and the experience of co-operating Liberals, it is useless to lament that the Reform Act did not have a chance of proving its fundamental unworkability under the shelter of the phrase "Responsive Co-operation." Its inutility has been demonstrated. At the 33rd session of the Congress in Delhi, when Mr. Khaparde moved the main resolution, he nailed his flag to the Declaration of Rights and said that "even if all the reforms they asked were granted, they were of no use unless the rights demanded in this Bill were granted." They have not been granted and the reforms remain useless—beyond the hope of redemption by responsive co-operation until the British Government show a change of the heart.

A SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.

According to their schedule of peregrinations the Taxation Committee have arrived in Bombay and have opened a short puppet-show season for the benefit of the Bombay public. Considering that the greatest exposure of their constitution and personnel emanated from Bombay, we are not surprised to hear that great effort's had been made towards an impressive attendance at the functions. The official machinery of the Government of Bombay has been worked to induce all and sundry to give evidence, good, bad or indifferent before this body, in order to cover up what really amounts to a boycott of the committee by every shade of respectable Indian opinion, which has rightly resented this deliberate affront to the wishes of the Indian legislature. On the eve of their coming to Bombay it is noteworthy that this Committee had strengthened itself with a legal adviser who happens to be an ex-munsiff carrying the confidence of the worthy chairman from Madras. We expected that they would also strengthen themselves and reduce the deficiency of financial knowledge on the Committee by adding some one who could help them through the difficult period in Bombay and we were, therefore, agreeably confirmed when we read in a contemporary that the Deputy Financial Secretary of the Government of Bombay was not only present but also took part in the enquiry.

The superficiality of the evidence hitherto registered in the country has been marked by every one, not the least by the Government themselves, and the witnesses could not be blamed for the inanity of the venture. As was expected, the Committee was received with open arms at every Government House except, if we are to credit a report from Madras, for the Indian personnel, and every official, who had anything to do with revenue or any other branch of administration, was conscripted into the service. The recruitment of witnesses almost reminds one of the impressment of spectators when some unpopular and ill-conditioned satrap yearns for applause. The questions asked by the various members of the Committee have not pointed to any depth of knowledge and the chairman's queries have invariably indicated the desirability of new taxation on agricultural income, of succession duties, of increased water-rates in all irrigated areas and such like impositions, which would further reduce both the standard of life of the community and the savings which they could use for themselves or invest in industries. The Committee have not been slow to take advantage of the mood, in which Bombay finds itself to-day with reference to the depression of the mill industry, and to show their concern with regard to the excise duty. Apart from the fact that the Finance Member himself cast unworthy aspersions on the millowners of Bombay by referring to their selfish desire to have a low exchange in order to fleece the consumer and the fact that he failed to make any reference whatsoever to the claim of the excise for abolition in the budget speech, it is notorious that considerable opposition to reducing the burden on cotton factories in India itself has come from Madras where there is an altogether mistaken feeling that the field of competition of the hand-loom weaver and mill industry is great. Mr. T. E. Moir of Madras railed at the mill-owners while Mr. R. A. Graham rolled up his sleeves for a fight. The Madras Civilian of colonial extraction who heads the Taxation Enquiry, cannot therefore be expected to have a soft corner for our textile industry. As for Dr. Hyder, who as the only economist on the Committee naturally claims notice, we give below for the benefit of our readers an extract from the speech, which he made in the Assembly on the occasion of the resolution for repeal of the hated cotton excise duty:—

"The industry has readjusted itself to this impost; after thirty years the expansion of the cotton industry is not hindered by this impost. I ask you to consider this question of justice in connection with the fiscal maxim 'every old tax is good.' As regards the question of incidence .....whether it is right that the money that now goes to the collective purse, to the purse of the State, should go to the purse of a few individuals. Members of this Assembly will have no hesitation in coming to the decision that on the whole it is better that what is obtained from the people should be spent for the benefit of the people. If you decide it the other way it will come to this that you are transferring the money from the relatively poor people to the relatively rich."

This was the first weighty pronouncement of the expert that had been picked out by Government just then to grace the Taxation Committee. This shows his economic and financial comprehension as well as his patriotism. Dr. Paranjpye's excursion in the Taxation Committee is not very different from that of the Maharajadhiraj. Both of them would return considerably seasick and with greater fascination for official society. We do not doubt the resources of the Committee to make it appear that they have done tremendous work in return for the expenditure of the country's money towards discovering new means of squeezing out more from the taxpayer, and probably from the point of view of the Government it would be a good investment. Nor do we doubt that the Government by using all their machinery will be able to boost this Committee into respectability. But the public has become wiser this time and will know what to make of this incident.

The demand of the public that an Economic Enquiry should precede the taxation enquiry has been literally carried out by the Government in sending the Economic Enquiry Committee first to Bombay and following it up by the Taxation Enquiry. What jokes the Government of India may play on the public under the so-called reformed constitution could not be better illustrated. The mutes in this dumb-show will have done, like the marionettes, the work, which they were expected to do at a pretty big cost to the country without misleading any one that they feel any concern for or responsibility towards the taxpeyer or the public. We sympathise with Sir Basil Blackett in the failure of his great experiment to do good to this country. He has assessed the intelligence of the Indian people at a pretty low valuation, but it appears that on this occasion he has overdone the trick and the Indian public has seen through his philanthropic programme and has foreseen the weird danger underlying it. In the meanwhile, professors and pedants will indulge in mild and uncooked theories as to what can be done to wipe out the present land revenue system and various other existing imposts. We would not be surprised if the more daring amongst them came out with the proposal for a single tax, which is on paper so surprisingly productive and attractive. Some one may even suggest the recognised mode in certain ill-administered territories in India for taking away the accumulated surpluses in the pockets of well-to-do people, which goes under the colloquialism of "shaking the tree." Let us, in resignation, wish the Todbunter Committee the success, which they deserve and eventually the full reward which they expect.

Notes of the Day

Reject It!

The prolonged and furtive confabulations of Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead have at last almost produced a ridiculous mouse—another body for the protection of the interests of the Civil Service already sedulously safeguarded from democratic inroads into its status, prerogatives and emoluments. The gift of this dead-sea fruit is not surprising when we remember that while Lord Reading's sympathy for Indians has been eloquent his sympathy for the Services has been practical. But there are two fundamental objections to the establishment of a Public Services Commission at this stage of India's constitutional evolution. Without a reconstruction in the relationship of the Services with the Legislature and the Ministers *vis-a-vis* a self-governing India and without a radical transformation of the existing system itself, the Commission will only succeed in becoming a machinery for retaining the popular irresponsibility and crystallising the extravagant claims of the Services. Not less important is the contention that the control of the All-India Services should pass away from the Secretary of State to the Commission, whose appointment should rest with the Governor-General-in-Council if the Commission is to be a real adjunct of popular government and is to be prevented from being independent of the Central Government itself. So long as these essential conditions are unfulfilled, so long the public cannot acquiesce in the proposal of a Commission that is being secretly mooted at Whitehall. Nor, to judge from the forecasts, is the composition of the Commission likely to prove less obnoxious. The Commission instead of having an Indian President and an Indian majority, as it ought to have, will consist of an English president with four other members two of whom are to represent the Services and at least one of whom, we may be sure, will be an Englishman. The *personnel* or the functions of the Commission, however, is a minor matter since our primary objection is to the very appointment of the Commission itself. The Assembly members should immediately organise an emphatic protest and focus public opinion for a total and definite rejection of the proposed body.

Penny-a-line Ministers.

Lord Birkenhead has become a dilettante-statesman and a tireless journalist. Despite all appearances of deep-browed interest in his political duties, Lord Birkenhead spends much of his time contributing balderdash to newspapers. By the last mail we have received the "Sunday Pictorial" wherein his lordship gives trite comment on "The Truth about Margot Asquith." In the "London Magazine" he relates, in sorry prose, the incidents of Dr. Crippen's Trial. In the "Nash Magazine" we find gallons of frightful bilge about his school-days with a promise to continue the series in six instalments. Of all British Ministers who exploit their prestige and market their articles, Lord Birkenhead is nearly unrivalled in copiousness, and certainly unapproachable in his choice of vapid topics. His lordship is holding a strenuous office under the Crown. Mr. Montagu was staggered under the load of conscientious work and we do not think that Lord Birkenhead is so tremendous a giant that he could work off magazine-articles with whistling ease while he grapples with duties germane to his office. The quality of Lord Birkenhead's productions is most deplorable. He has displaced Mr Lovat Fraser in the "Sunday Pictorial" a journal of loose sensations. Mr. Lloyd George's contributions had the marks of grip, originality and adventure The serial of the "World Crisis" by Mr. Churchill was a masterpiece. Lord Birkenhead selects back-yard topics and turns out long articles with the lucrative restrictions of copy-right. His lordship made a fortune at the bar; he gets £5,000 as ex-Lord Chancellor, as he has not emulated Lord Finlay by renouncing the idle pension; he draws £5,000 from the India Office. He is not evolving any intellectual thesis like Lord Haldane or Lord Balfour. What astonishes the reader is the banal character of his subjects and the space-filling effusiveness of his output. No wonder that he has small energy wherewith to grapple with the Indian problem on a courageous scale.

Organised Chaos.

Whatever the ultimate benefits of the furious effort towards a reorganisation of the suburban stations and railway lines on the B. B. and C. I. Ry., the immediate result is a net increase in the inconvenience of passengers. Perhaps like dyarchy the existing troubles are a price of the transition-phase but at present the engineering skill of the railway authorities seems to be utilised to secure organised chaos while the convenience of the passengers is considered a superfluous luxury. Being fervent apostles of the modern cult of Sun Worship, the authorities have discarded the obsolete and harmful method of constructing covered bridges and have kept them open for the rejuvenating effects of clean air and sun-light without the encumbrance of roofs; and with a view to remedy the physical degeneracy of Indians, they have built the bridges so as to permit the passengers performing acrobatic feats and bodily exercises without any additional fee and have erected platforms and their sheds which are likely to improve the physical calibre of their clientele; the vocal powers and the patience of the passengers are also being tested through the quixotic arrangements of platforms at some stations where they have frantically to bawl out for a porter to release them from the moving train. At Bandra, instead, of extending the over-bridge to the new platforms, a new one has been built at one end of the platform while an apology for a shed stands at the other greeting the rain and the sun; moreover, the new over-bridge has steps which are obviously meant for the feet of Chinese ladies and require considerable dexterity for their safe use. Andheri is threatened with a similar fate and before the old over-bridge there is thrown on the dust-heap, it is essential to remove the misapprehension of the engineers—probably imported from China—that the suburban populace is not constituted of Chinese women. At Santa Cruz the narrowness of the platform is compensated by the depth of the pools on it in which the passenger's feet sink as he alights; the station is a small wilderness consisting of hills and valleys of mud and stone across which the adventurous passenger bravely makes his way by jumping and crossing. As though to make the havoc complete, the monsoon has set in earlier this year and the fury of Indra only adds to the irritating confusion on the suburban stations.

THE COTTON MILL CRISIS.

BY S. R. TIKEKAR.

The Mill-owners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad have rightly warned the Government of the coming danger due to excessive slack in cotton trade. The closing of some of the mills in Bombay marks the beginning of the danger. The situation that is likely to follow, if matters do not improve, will be very grave and it will certainly affect the welfare of the country. The duty of the Mill-owners does not end in only warning the Government; but they have to do some thing more to avoid this. It is the object of this article to study the problem and to suggest some way to better the situation. This industry is perhaps the chief of the industries of this country, giving an employment to nearly 356,758 persons in all. The cotton mills produce in all about 1,700,000,000 yards of cloth per annum or roughly a little less than half of what we consume. The same quantity is sent to us by England and Japan contributes nearly 10 per cent of what we produce here. Of the imported cloth few patterns are difficult to be woven in India. But the simple reason for the increased sale of foreign cloth is that the purchasers find it more charming and at times it is cheaply offered. They are, moreover, confident that they get the full return for the price paid. Regarding yarn, about one-seventh of the total quantity required in this country is imported chiefly from Japan and England. Indian spinners have not yet acquired that skill to spin fine counts in which Lancashire specialises. Climatic conditions, too, play a part not entirely negligible, in the production of counts above 40. So leaving aside the quantity of higher counts which only account for only 1.1 per cent of the total we consume, let us see what rough counts we are importing. Japan supplies these rough counts from 1 to 25. In 1913-14 only 2,150,000 lbs were imported; but during 1922-23, the imports have increased six times reaching a high figure of 13,870,000 lbs. India and Japan put together work only 6½ per cent of the total spindles of the world, consuming nearly one-fifth of the world's cotton crop; while in the United Kingdom there are about 39 per cent of the total spindles but they require only one-sixth of the world's supply of cotton. This clearly shows that we are mainly consuming rough counts. Indian mills, therefore, can very well afford to meet the local demand for rough counts of yarn and Japanese supply of these counts will then be put a stop to. Why do we then import rough counts of yarn?

Handicaps to Indian Industry.

Cotton is grown in India while the competing nations have to purchase it from other countries. That is to say that they have to bear the cost of carriage from the country where cotton is purchased and also to the country where the finished cloth or yarn is to be sold. Even with this disadvantage on their side, both England and Japan are in a position to increase their sales while Indian mills complain of slump in the trade. But the transporting charges from the place of production to that of consumption are comparatively heavy in India. The other self-governing nations get concessions in this respect which enables them to offer the product for a relatively cheap price. The cotton excise duty levied on Indian mill production is yet another facility to the competing nations. No country taxes her own industries; on the contrary, efforts are always being made to give an impetus to industrial organisations. But we are under a

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READING & BIRKENHEAD

"MOST USEFUL CONVERSATIONS"

RONALDSHAY-A PROBABLE SUCCESSOR ?

LONDON, June 8.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Parliamentary correspondent says it is gathered that conversations between Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead have been of the most useful character. Lord Reading will return to India shortly. The correspondent adds that it is understood in well-informed circles that Lord Reading will not remain in India after his term of office expires in March. He says Lord Ronaldshay is freely mentioned as Lord Reading's probable successor.—Reuter.

READING'S PASSAGE BOOKED FOR JULY 24TH.

"NO EXTENSION IN TERM OF OFFICE."

LONDON, June 8.

The "Daily Mail's" Political Correspondent says that Lord Reading has booked his return passage to India for July 24th and it is not expected that his term of office will be extended.—Reuter.

TROUBLE ON SAMOS ISLAND.

INSURGENTS LOOT AND DEMAND RESIGNATION OF GREEK GOVT.

LONDON, June 7.

Athens:—Trouble has broken out on the island of Samos where insurgents have seized Government buildings, arrested officials, released prisoners from goals, and looted the contents of State coffers amounting nearly to a million drachmae. Whether the movement is political or merely an act of banditry on the part of two notorious and influential Samian brigands (brothers Vafiades) is not yet clear, but it is known that leaders are demanding the resignation of the Greek Government and fresh elections, though this may be a mere camouflage. Government is determined speedily to crush the outbreak, and has despatched a naval squadron to surround the island pending the arrival of troops.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS NUMBER 450.

LANDING OF TROOPS IMMINENT.

LONDON, June 8.

Athens:—Official soldiers and gendarmes who have arrived in the neighbouring island of Chios from Samos report that the insurgents number 450, and are armed with captured rifles. The landing of troops on Samos is expected every moment.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR REDUCTION OF TAXES.

LONDON, June 8.

Rome:—It is semi-officially stated that armed bands from the interior have taken possession of Samos with the object of ejecting Greek officials and securing a reduction of taxes. They threaten to proclaim Samos an independent principality unless their demands are satisfied.—Reuter.

DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

WELL RECEIVED BY INHABITANTS.

ATHENS, June 8.

The declaration of martial law in Samos and the landing of the Naval men and troops have been well received by the inhabitants. Apparently, only a small proportion of inhabitants have joined the insurgents. Samo is blockaded with a view to preventing the escape of insurgent leaders. The situation does not seem to be disquieting.—Reuter.

MILITARY SERVICE COMPULSORY.

BILL PASSED BY PERSIAN MEJLISS

TEHERAN, June 8.

The Mejliss has passed a bill making military service compulsory.—Reuter.

ROUND-GERMANY FLIGHT.

FIFTY HORSEPOWER ENGINE'S SUCCESS.

BERLIN, June 8.

Twenty-six machines having completed the fourth lap of the round-Germany-Flight, 38 including four babies started on fifth and the last circuit of 600 miles. The flights hitherto show that none of the machines under forty horse-power completed four circuits and eight under eighty horse-power succeeded in this, the best being with fifty horse-power Siemen's engine while fifteen of the successful are in maximum 120 horse-power class.—Reuter's Special.

END OF STRIKE?

CHINESE SITUATION

LOYALTY OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, June 7.

Shanghai:—Newspapers are of opinion that the end of the strike is within sight. Certainly there is a remarkable change in the general atmosphere, Chinese in the streets beginning to fraternise with volunteers, but the situation is still very delicate. Little is required to revive racial antagonism which the extremists are continually fanning.

One of the outstanding features of the riots was the loyalty of Chinese volunteers, while only 100 out of 1600 Chinese police failed to withstand the strain of continual vituperation of strikers.

The arrival of the United States warship "Paul Jones" at Chinkiang synchronised with the abetment of riots.

Students are reported to be working up a strike at Kukiang.—Reuter.

MORE JAPANESE DESTROYERS

SAIL FOR CHINA.

TOKIO, June 7.

Four additional destroyers sailed to-day for Shanghai from Sasebo and two for Canton for Formsa.—Reuter.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCES

BUT STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

SHANGHAI, June 8.

The towns of Chin Kiang, Tsing Tao, Kiu Kiang and Hankow are quiet. There have been no further disturbances here, but the strike situation is unchanged. Defence measures are being continued and the arrival of further naval contingents has enabled the authorities to lighten the duties of the volunteers. The sympathetic strike organised by the students at Kaifeng is growing more intensely, and it is directed against the foreigners. The situation at Kaifeng is very serious.

JAPANESE CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS.

The Japanese cruiser "Tat Suta" landed 200 marines this morning. Two Japanese gun-boats are proceeding to Yangtse from Shanghai. Four Japanese destroyers arrived at Shanghai and two of them are proceeding up the river to protect foreigners in the Yangtse ports.—Reuter.

RAILWAY WORKERS AND STRIKE.

ENQUIRY BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

SIMLA, June 8.

Recently a Lahore message announced that the Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab, had decided to inquire into the organisation of the railway workers in the Punjab with special reference to the strike. It is understood that no action would be taken on this until after the October meeting of the Board. A member of the Board has been appointed to undertake this inquiry and the necessary expenditure has been sanctioned.—A.P.

B. N. W. RLY STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LUCKNOW, June 8.

The strike of Bengal North' Western Railway employees at Gorakhpur still continues and the situation is more or less unchanged.

Hitherto there has been no breach of peace but the Mistry who was dismissed on 19th May has filed a criminal case against Mr. Dewan, Assistant Engineer, Bengal N. W. Railway, for assault.—A. P.

A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

URGES MR. ANDREWS TO INTERVENE

NAGPUR, June 8.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress was held at Nagpur on the 6th and 7th June. Mr. C. F. Andrews, Chairman of the Committee, presided. Dr. S. K. Datta, M. L. C. was also present. Twenty-six representatives belonging to 24 Unions from almost every province attended the meeting. After the decisions informally taken at the last meeting of the Executive Council were confirmed Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Assistant Secretary of the Congress, submitted the General Secretaries' report for adoption. It showed that 38 unions had now been affiliated to the Congress with an approximate membership of 90,000. It referred to the formation of the Provincial Trade Union Congress Committees in Bombay and Bengal and to the publication of the Labour Directory. The part of the Directory relating to trade and labour unions would be published by the 15th of June. Dealing with the appointments of fraternal delegates of the Congress to English, Scottish and Irish Trade Union Congresses and British Commonwealth Labour Conference, the report announced that the latter Conference had agreed, at the suggestion of the Indian Trade Union Congress, to put on the agenda the question of treatment of Indian Labour in the Colonies. The Committee then gave official recognition to the provincial committees formed in Bengal and Bombay and proceeded to the consideration of the N. W. Railway men's strike.

The Council appointed a sub-committee to amend the Congress Constitution so as to remove defects and submit its report to the Council. As regards the question of Labour representation in legislatures an influential sub-committee consisting of Messrs. C. F. Andrews, N. M. Joshi, Chamanlal, G. Sethi, Mukundlal Sircar, R. R. Bakhale and Dr. S. K. Datta was appointed to draft a detailed scheme in consonance with the resolution passed at the previous Congress sessions.

The Council decided to organise a Labour Week throughout India for the collection of funds for the Congress The next Congress was decided to be held at Madras in January 1926 provided satisfactory arrangements could be made.

The Council also authorised Messrs. Andrews and Bakhale to issue a memorandum dealing with the strike situation in reference to the Government telegram declining the Council's co-operation.

N. W. RAILWAY STRIKE.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Executive Council of All-India Trade Union Congress held at Nagpur on the 6th and 7th June in connection with N. W. Railwaymen's strike:

That Mr. C. F. Andrews, as President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, be requested to proceed as soon as possible to the Punjab in order to enquire on the spot concerning the present strike and be empowered to take any steps he may think best towards conciliation. The Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress while refraining, on account of imperfect and conflicting information, from expressing any opinion of the causes which have led to the present strike, desires to express its deepest sympathy with the sufferings of the poor people who have become involved and urges upon the public the need of opening a fund for the support of the families that are enduring the greatest hardship and distress.

Mr. Andrews who has been suffering from an attack of influenza has been forbidden by the doctor to proceed to Simla before Tuesday. He hopes to reach Simla on Thursday.—A. P.

VICTORY?

VIKOM SATYAGRAHA

SCRAPPING OF ORDER AGAINST UNTOUCHABLES

"Swarajya" understands that the officiating Dewan of Travancore has recommended the scrapping of the prohibition order against the entry of so-called untouchables to the roads round the temples at Vikom.

"I am of opinion he is reported to have written to the Maharani Regent, that the roads in question should be thrown open for the use of all people irrespective of caste and religion. Even from the outset Government was not against such a procedure. If Government have issued a prohibitory order it is simply owing to the fact that Government apprehended a breach of the peace when some people attempted to obtain this right by force. When even a non-Hindu of the lowest position in society is permitted the use of the said roads, I do not find any justice or reason in disallowing those belonging to tre fold of Hinduism the use of the same. This inequality should be removed as early as possible."

Welcoming this decision, the paper says the attitude of the Travancore Durbar was from the outset untenable. It was one of sympathy for the satyagrahis but of sympathy turned barren through the unconscionable practical support accorded to Caste oppositionists. A Government cannot afford to acquiesce in the suppression of a right through the apprehension of a breach of the peace that might follow its enforcement. The awe and the majesty of executive power should fall upon the transgressors of other people's rights and not on those who humbly claim their own. The Travancore Government has suffered heavily enough already in prestige through its past omission to maintain a harmony between its judgment and its policy in respect of the Vikom contest. It cannot rehabilitate its credit except through a bold adherence to the party which it conceives to be in the right. And that party is the party of the Satyagrahis.

SHIKAR TRAGEDY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, June 8.

A very sad and tragic death occurred yesterday evening at Mahableshwar near the polo grounds of Mr. Radhakrishna Narayan Satarkar Mistri, a well-known figure in Mahableshwar. The deceased was out for game with his gun and while coming out from the jungle the loaded gun was fired from behind by the accidental pulling off of one of the triggers. Great sympathy is felt by all classes of people for the deceased and his family. The deceased was a very popular figure at Mahableshwar.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., who has been appointed by the Governor in Council to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, took upon himself the execution of his office in the forenoon of June 8th.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen, accompanitd by Viscountess Goschen, left Ootacamund on Monday morning by motor on a private visit to Mysore. The party will return to Ooty on Friday afternoon.

The Chittagong Tea Planters' Association has been formed at Darjeeling with Mr. Gill, Manager of the Modala Tea Estate as President.

STAKES IN MOROCCO.

"WHOLE OF N. AFRICAN COLONIES."

ABDEL KRIM'S REAL AIM.

PARIS, June 8.

A message from Fez states that the French troops at various points of the Tanouat Region withdrew after destruction of a number of posts which served as lines of communication between the French and the tribes who have now gone over to the Riffs, whose concentrations are now reported to the north of Beni Derkous.

Riff pressure is increasing in various points of the front, necessitating the greatest vigilance on the part of the French command, who are convinced that the stakes in the struggle are not only the Protectorate of Morocco, but the whole of the north African colonies. Abdel Karim has not concealed his intention of raising the Mahomedans throughout Africa if his present offensive succeeds.—Reuter.

STACK MURDER TRIAL.

ALL ACCUSED EXCEPT ONE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CAIRO, June 7.

All persons accused in connection with the murder of the late Sirdar were to-day, sentenced to death except the chauffeur who drove the conspirators. A distressing scene ensued at the end of trial, some of the prisoners shrieking. Many were removed struggling.

REWARD TO INFORMER

Ex-convict Neguib Helbami, the chief Agent employed by the secret police in their investigations and who was largely responsible for the success of the police enquiry received a reward of £10,000 (Egyptian) offered by Government for the apprehension of murderers.—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME IN LONDON.

FATE OF BUTLER OF SIR G LLOYD.

LONDON, June 8.

A mysterious crime was discovered in a mansion in Mayfair, yesterday, when a butler named Rix (aged 26) employed by Sir George Lloyd for the past two years, was found dead in his bed with his head battered in with a hatchet. No arrest has been made hitherto. It appears that Rix was employed in India early in wartime, after which he enlisted. Subsequently, he became a butler to Lord Carnarvon whom he left to join the service of Sir George Lloyd with whom he had intended to leave for Egypt.—Reuter.

"AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING."

CHAMBERLAIN-BRIAND POURPARLERS

GENEVA, June 7.

The Chamberlain's conversations with M. Briand opened auspiciously at an unpretentious village cafe on the edge of the lake, and the sounds of laughter heard outside testified to the cordiality of the exchange of views on Anglo-French topics. Representatives of the respective Foreign Offices were also present. After protracted conversations, the two similingly departed for a motor drive together. It was agreed not to issue any statement.—Reuter.

KING OF ITALY.

LOYAL ADDRESSES READ.

Rome, June 7.

The 25th anniversary of the King's accession to the throne was celebrated throughout Italy. Troops were reviewed in Rome in the morning, after which Their Majesties drove in State to Quirinal where they received members of Government and many of the Deputies and Senators. The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber read loyal addresses. The King made a speech expressing his thanks. The King and the Heir-Apparent cordially conversed with Sgr Mussolini and several Cabinet Ministers and Deputies.—Reuter.

WORLD'S COTTON CROP.

PLEA FOR EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENT.

VIENNA, June 7.

The International Cotton Congress passed resolutions recording its opinion that the world's statistical position with regard to cotton was such as to warrant an extension of cotton-growing, wherever feasible, on a commercial basis, and urging Governments of all countries where cotton could be produced with advantage, to stimulate the development of cotton-growing by increasing the cultivated area and creating efficient transport.

Another resolution recognised that the construction of irrigation and drainage works such as were being undertaken in the Sudan and India were the proper means of bringing about increased supply of cotton and expressed the prevent hope that all Governments would decide on similar works where it was shown that cotton crop would be considerably increased by means of irrigation.—Reuter.

UNITY IN CONGRESS

GANDHI—DAS CONVERSATIONS

CHARKHA—UNIVERSAL PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 8.

A few days' rest at Darjeeling has refreshed Mahatma Gandhi to enable him to complete his tour in Bengal and Assam. As far as could be gathered Gandhiji had most lively discussions with Deshbandhu Das on varied topics. He insisted on Mr. Das to make Charkha a universal programme to which the latter has agreed. Deshbandhu regretted that his failing health had disabled him to travel with Mahatma in his whirlwind campaign of Charkha. On the question of unity in the Congress both the leaders came to the deliberate conclusion that Liberals, Independents and Conventionalists would be invited to join the Congress and it is likely that an appeal will be made under the joint signature for a united Congress. Since Maharashtra has revolted against the yarn franchise a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be summoned next month to decide the issue.

MAHATMA'S MOVEMENT.

REACHES JALPAGURI TO-DAY.

JALPAIGURI, June 7.

Mr. Gandhi who was to have come yesterday from Darjeeling did not arrive here. His visit was postponed till the 9th instant.

Preparations have been made to accord a fitting reception to Mr. Gandhi. It is understood a purse will be presented to him and a Charkha Exhibition will be held in his honour.—A.P.

INVITATION BY EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

DARJEELING, June 8.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi has received an invitation from Mr. Scarth, Chairman of the European Association, Darjeeling Branch to visit his Tea Estate and that the former has accepted it. Mr. Gandhi, is leading rather a quiet life here. He has already addressed a ladies' conference in the public hall an also spoke in an open air gathering on temperance.

He will leave for Jalpaiguri to-morrow. —A. P.

COLLISION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND POLICE.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

DACCA, June 7.

The Sutrampur police arrested a large number of people yesterday evening at Sutrampur Bazar and its neighbourhood. It is alleged that when a police officer was coming from the bazar yesterday afternoon he was assaulted by some people, and it is said he had pushed a man in the Thana of the same locality on the previous day when he was recording a complaint. Immediately after that a number of police officers of the Thana went to the spot with latthis and it is alleged assaulted a number of people. The Chairman of the Municipality and a few local gentleman approached the Superintendent of the Police for departmental enquiry. Mr. Barton, Superintendent of Police, examined a number of the people assaulted, and recorded their evidence.—A.P.

DISCREDITING SPAIN.

REPORT OF ATTEMPT ON KING'S LIFE DENIED.

LONDON, June 7.

The Spanish Embassy in London discredits story of attempt on Spanish Royal train and says it is merely part of a campaign to discredit Spain.

Madrid.—Their Majesties King and Queen were given ovation on their arrival here from Barcelona.—Reuter.

KILLED IN ACTION ON AZMIR PASS

BAGDAD, June 7.

Captain J. P. Coffee, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, (Regular Reserve Officers), attached to the Iraq army, was killed in action on the night of 4th June by a sniper's bullet on the Azmir pass, near Sulaimania. —Reuter.

LEADERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 8.

The Greek Legation reports that the leaders of the revolt in Samos have been captured.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

HAJ PILGRIMS' DETENTION

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date June 8:—

I had received he following cable from Moulvi Qamar Ahmad despatched Port Sudan lated 5th June afternoon: "Jehangir" detained in Port Sudan on allegation Amir Ali bombarding and blockading Rabigh by sea all pilgrims wearing Ehram and are much disturbed."

I had issued on 6th June a statement for the press commenting on this and enquiring where is the British mastery of the seas. Surely we can demand that no one molest Indian pilgrims on the sea, asking Government to arrange a safe landing on Kunfida or Leith if Amir Ali refuses stopping the Rabigh bombardment. I had quoted a portion of my guarantee "for safety of pilgrims on sea we naturally hold you and British Government responsible but after the safe landing on the shore we fully rely on the assurance of Sultan Ibne Saud that with God's assistance we would fully guarantee the safety of life and property of intending pilgrims and make all arrangements for their comforts." This message accepted by the Bombay Telegraph Office was apparently detained elsewhere. Delhi and Karachi positively inform its non-receipt. I cannot understand why urgent news is suppressed. The shipping company has wired to Simla and so has the "Bombay Chronicle". No reply yet. I had, later, cabled to Moulvi Qamar Ahmad, Port Sudan the following message:—

India indignant. Shippers wired Simla Waiting orders. Government is responsible for safe landing. Harten pilgrims. Wait instructions. The "Chronicle" in a strong leader asks Government to expedite the landing of the pilgrims otherwise a grave situation feared in India. The "Times" Bombay also urges the Government throw useless Amir Ali and arrange for safe landing of pilgrims with Ibne Saud. I beg the whole press and Muslim associations express public opinion strongly through public meetings. Government must be warned of grave danger. The Bombay Muslim Council members, I hear, are addressing Government. Also Musalmans should remain firm and patient. Further news will be communicated when received.

"TAKE EFFECTIVE STEPS."

M. L. A. PILGRIM'S WIRE TO VICEROY

KARACHI, June 8.

Moulana Muhammed Shafee M. L. A. who was to have sailed, this morning by the S. S. "Akbar" for Mecca has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy and his Education Member:—

"The undersigned is going to Mecca on a pilgrimage by the "Akbar". Detained at Karachi obviously because of the rumour that Amir Ali is bombarding Rabigh. If true, British Government should take effective steps against Amir Ali's obstacles in landing pilgrims and further give discretion to ships to land pilgrims wherever convenient. Immediate action facilitating our reaching Mecca within time is necessary. Great unrest prevails amongst the pilgrims detained here. Reply solicited.—Shafee M. L. A."

GWALIOR'S YOUNG MAHARAJAH.

TO RETURN TO INDIA EARLY.

PARIS, June 8.

The date of the return of the Maharanee, the young Maharajah of Gwalior and suite to India has not yet been fixed, but it is stated it will be fixed as soon as possible. They are at present staying in Hotel Neuilly, where the Maharajah died. The ashes of the Maharajah will be left at the cemetery, Pere La Chaise, until the departure of the party to India.—Reuter's Special.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 8

On Saturday in a public meeting largely attended by distinguished men and women in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. C. V. Vaidya a resolution of condolence with Maharaja Sindhia's family for the sudden death of His Highness Maharajah of Gwalior was unanimously passed. The news of His Highness' demise has cast a gloom over the city and almost all people feel exceedingly grieved at the loss of one of the most enlightened of the Mahratta princes.

"THEFT" OF COLONIES.

GERMAN COLONIAL SOCIETY DEMANDS RETURN.

MUNICH, June 8.

The annual meeting of the German Colonial Society has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the "theft" of Germany's colonies, demanding Government to ask for their return, and requesting the Reichstag not to ratify the Anglo-German commercial treaty unless anti-German regulations still enforced in the British Colonies are cancelled.—Reuter's Special.

Adelaide, June 8.—General De Pinade has arrived here.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

CASE OF SUB-TENANTS

APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

The following is the concluding portion of the memoranda on the important provisions of the Bombay Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1, of 1925, prepared by Messrs. M. K. Patel and R. B. Paymaster, B. A. L. L. B., Joint Hon-secretaries of the Bombay Rent Act Committee for the information and guidance of the members of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

The Members of the Legislative Council will be pleased to realize the full significance of the Clause 4 (1) (x) of the New Bill restricting subtenancies. After making the proposed omissions Section 9 (3) of the principal Act is intended to stand as follows:—

"The fact that the tenant the term of whose lease has expired or that a monthly tenant or tenants the term of whose lease has not been fixed has after the 21st day of August 1922, without the written permission of his landlords sublet the premises for a period extending beyond the term of his lease, shall in the former case, at once and in the latter case after the expiry of the said lease, be deemed to be a satisfactory cause within the meaning of subsection (2) etc."

By this innocent looking amendment striking out the words and figures as shown above, it is proposed to deprive all existing tenants who have sublet their premises at any time before even 21st August 1922 as well as those who have done so thereafter and may sublet their premises in future of the benefit of the Rent Act so far as possession thereof is concerned and to eject at the same time both the tenant and his sub-tenant. The restrictive Clause is to be made applicable not only to those premises that may be sub-let hereafter in whole or in part or since the date in August 1922 notified in a previous bill, but to all "sub-tenancies entered into since the Rent Acts came into force in April 1918." Thousands of tenants were encouraged to take in sub-tenants who for want of sufficient accommodation would have been otherwise thrown into the streets. This settled fact has now to be unsettled to oblige the landlords who want to reserve to themselves the right of granting permission for keeping on their sub-tenants. No doubt many tenants took advantage of the defective provisions of the Rent Act and profiteered which the landlords could not tolerate. But the proper remedy for this evil ought to have been the one adopted in England for a long time past, viz., to make the receipt of "anything" in "excess" of the standard rent penal for all premises, irrespective of the rent, as done in the case of "small premises" in our Bombay subsidiary act of 1918 (Sec. 9). The landlords will not give their permission even in fit cases without exacting some consideration for doing so. Rarely will a case be found in the Statute Book of any civilized country giving as it were a retrospective effect to a very serious and onerous Clause. Even under the ordinary law a tenant can sublet his premises unless specifically prohibited from doing so before entering into possession.

Attempts had been made twice in 1918 when the principal and the subsidiary Bombay Rent Acts were introduced to restrict subletting, but owing to a very powerful opposition offered by the then learned Advocate-General Sir Thomas Strangman and by several members of the Legislative Council, the said attempts proved abortive and the tenants continued to sublet their premises. The members of the Council are particularly requested to read the interesting debate in the Bombay Government Gazette of 1918. It is amusing to find the Government now going back on their own words coming forward with such a drastic amendment calculated to produce disastrous effects, for, if the amendment as now proposed is carried, it will lead to the ejectment of thousands of principal tenants and along with them a still larger number of their sub-tenants. In no part of India has even a suggestion been made to introduce such heartless legislation. In the United Kingdom, ever since the Rent Restriction measure has come into force, instead of prohibiting sub-tenancies, the policy of the Rent Acts has been to encourage them, by providing facilities for taking up sub-tenants. Under the Consolidated Act of 1920 even when the landlord has a satisfactory cause for ejecting his tenant the sub-tenant is allowed to continue on the premises and to become the direct tenant of the landlord. (Vide Sec. 15 (3) of 10 and 11 Geo. 5 C. 17). By the later statute of 1923 (13 and 14 Geo. 5 C. 32) sub-tenancies are deliberately further encouraged by a special clause 7 (1) by which a further increase of 10 per cent. of the net rent is permitted to the principal tenant of which he is to take up 5 per cent. himself and give the remaining 5 per cent. to the original landlord. The same provision has been retained in the subsequent Bills now before Parliament. The mbembers of the Select Committee are therefore requested to look closely into this matter and strongly oppose any attempt at further restricting sub-tenancies, which attempt is calculated to dishouse nearly half the tenant population of Bombay.

BUILDINGS IN SO-CALLED RUINOUS STATE.

As regards Clause 4 (5) of the Bill, if it is to retained, it should be distinctly provided that the Municipal Commissioner should not under any circumstances delegate this duty to his subordinates, but should personally inquire into the state of the premises before issuing notices under Sec. 354 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

UNOCCUPIED PREMISES.

The most barbarous and un-British Clause in the whole Bill is Clause 7 which is intended to authorise the Rent Controller or in the fact his Deputy to give permission to a landlord to open and take possession of premises if a tenant has not occupied the same for only three months, and has failed to pay the rent for the period. The ordinary laws of giving a month's notice and of summoning the tenant before the Court and of hearing him (if he appears) and of issuing a warrant of ejectment addressed to the Court's officer (Bailiff) are suspended in the present Bill and the Controller, who is not a Court, is given the summary powers to authorise a landlord to force open the door of the tenant and enter into possession thus giving him an opportunity to relet the premises on more favourable terms. Nowhere in the laws of England or India would be found a legislation so subversive of the ordinary personal rights of a tenant. The Clause seems to based on an antequated statute of King George II (II Geo. 2 C. II Sec. 16). All the safeguards there provided have been deliberately omitted. In the English statute the rent in arrears which rendered a tenant liable to such dispossession was originally for a period of one year and by a subsequent statute of George III it was reduced to six months. Two or more Justices of the Peace or Magistrates were required to go upon and view the premises and affix in the most conspicuous part thereof a notice in writing saying what date after the expiration of a fortnight they would return to take a second view thereof. If upon the second view the rent in arrears was not paid or there should not be sufficient goods on the premises then the Justices might put the landlord in possession. An appeal was allowed from the Justices to the Judge in Assize or the Judge of the Queen's Bench Division as the case might be. By a later Act of Queen Victoria the Magistrate could issue a warrant to a Police Officer to affix the notice and put the landlord in possession but the Magistrate had always to keep a record of his proceedings. Seldom was this antequated Statute resorted to in England and that too when a party was put in possession of land, as was done some time ago on our side also under the Mamlatdar's Act. Thus it will be seen that the tenant's interests were safeguarded by Government in England while here all the safeguards are deliberately omitted leaving the poor tenant to the tender mercy of his landlords.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be observed that the members of the Select Committee have a very grave duty to perform. The Bill is absolutely one sided. There is not a single provision in it which does the slightest justice to the tenant class who form the bulk of the population of Bombay. Every provision seems to be deliberately intended to enrich the landlord class. The proposed period of extension of the Act is unsatisfactory, the limit of rental contrl. is too low, the increases in the rent proposed to be given to the landlords are outrageously excessive, the provisions with regard to (1) (Sub-tenancy, (2) premises in a so-called ruinous condition, and (3) those left by the tenants unoccupied for a period of three months, are subversive of the most elementary rights of the tenants and are calculated to put extraordinary powers in the hands of unscrupulous landlords. In short there is absolutely nothing in the Bill in the interests of the harassed and long suffering tenants class, although an assurance was given by the Hon. the General Member that he would bring forward a Bill satisfactory to both the landlords and the tenants. In the circumstances, we would like to impress upon the members of the Select Committee the imperative necessity of thoroughly overhauling all the provisions of the Bill in question before submitting their report to the Legislative Council.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee met again on Monday in the Town Hall, Sir Charles Todhunter presiding, when the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were examined. Messrs. V. A. Grantham and J. C. Peterson represented the Chamber.

In the course of their lengthy statement it was stated that they were in favour of a house and land tax on the owners, which burden they would shift on the occupiers in normal circumstances. They wanted the power of imposing rates of taxes on houses and land given to the municipalities to be limited owing to want of education and their limited experience, and they were opposed to any tax which would have the effect of restricting trade and arresting the development of this country, as it would cause unemployment. They thought that the granting of a rebate on income tax according to the size of a family was impracticable in India, while they considered it sound. They were in favour of the principle of succession duty, also taxes on betel leaves, areca nuts and horses but they did not think that the latter taxes should be imposed. They suggested the gradual education of the people on the moral necessity of each particular individual paying his full share of the taxes. They recognised that salt and matches should be taxed as these articles were universally used and their consumption was relatively small. The excise duty being a tax on production they were opposed to it.

In reply to Dr. Hyder Mr. Grantham said the statistics of agricultural produce in this country were not very accurate, and a more accurate census of production was required for the purpose of taxation. He opposed all Government commercial activity, even in such things as railways and similar undertakings.

Maharaja of Burdwan: Is it not a fact that in all countries all such institutions are being converted into Government institutions?—Yes, in this country, but I am opposed on principle.

Maharaja of Burdwan: You are opposed to the state bulting in whose private enterprise should come in?

Witness was heard to signify his assent to the question.

Don't you think where railways are private there is a better chance of the grievances of the public being redressed than if they were managed by Government?—Yes.

Dr. Paranjpye: Do you not think in a scheme of life where the capitalists are foreign and not Indian your statement requires some modification?—I don't think so.

Dr. Hyder: Do you mean to say that everything that the State makes at the end of this year is in way of taxes, and if the sum were earned by a private company it was profit?

Witness said that question did not arise.

Dr. Hyder: If a private company shows at the end of the year a surplus you say it is profit and if the state does it you state it is taxation.

Witness' answer to this question was not heard.

Do you imply that in your business you put back a large proportion of your profit into the business?—No.

The Chairman: Surely there is a great deal of difference between a public company making a profit and a Government enterprise!

WHAT IS TAXATION?

Dr. Paranjpye: Suppose a Railway is managed by a private company, is the profit a taxation or not:—It is a taxation, because it comes out of the pockets of the people.

In the same way all the profits made by a public company are a taxation?

Dr. Hyder: Yes, that would be the topical conclusion.

Witness was heard to say that it would be the topical conclusion.

Dr. Paranjpye asked, whether the feelings of the public were that the members of the Chamber of Commerce could confidently go to the Income Tax authorities for a reduction but that the ordinary people could not always expect justice from them, if they went to Government.

Witness did not think that such feelings existed in the minds of the public.

There has been a great deal of feeling that income-tax appeals should be lodged with a court of law?—A number of appeals were lodged with the High Court here.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said there was in this country an undue and unnecessary prejudice against the executive authorities and the feeling was in favour of the judicial authority, and he asked the witness whether an appeal to the judicial authorities should lie against the income-tax authorities?

Witness was heard to say that questions of facts might be decided by the officials but questions of land might be decided by a court of law.

The Maharaja said there was no such thing as Permanent Settlement in Bombay, as there was in Bengal and if an income-tax on agricultural incomes were levied, would the witness levy it universally on the richer classes?

Witness said he would levy it on people who made Rs. 2,000 and over by means of agriculture.

Dr. Paranjpye: Do you favour a tax on newspaper advertisements?—No. I do not.

Do you favour a tax on patent pills?—Yes.

Dr. Hyder asked witness whether he favoured a tax on marriages.

Witness said he was not in favour of such a taxation, as it would mean a hardship on people.

In reply to further questions, witness said he was against the Meston Settlement, and he would fix the minimum of Rs. 1,500 as duty on estates, or as succession duty.

MR. C. W. A. TURNER'S EVIDENCE.

In the evening the Taxation Committee examined Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Secretary, General Department, Government of Bombay and Mr. C. B. Pooley, Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle.

In reply to Dr. Hyder Mr. Pooley said his idea was that the protective works at present were giving a return which was less than what the tax-payers paid for the loan fund raised for the purpose of the scheme and, thertfore, means were necessary to make those schemes pay, if possible, because the general tax-payer at present was providing the money which profitted only a small portion of the community. There was a proposal that they should pay a small cess over and above the present charges.

Dr. Hyder said they had so this Presidency Land revenue, water rates, and some other kind of the general tax, unlike Egypt, on those who made use of the water.

Witness said the owners in the Deccan were poor cultivators who had neither capital nor enterprise, and the land was taken from those people by other persons of the cultivator class. If they managed to get a large area they became men with fived incomes and they would be benefitted by the canal water.

Dr. Paranjpye: Are you going to tax all people on the new or old canals? The proposal is to charge both.

Continuing witness said the State could always charge on water and no guarantee was given, and the cultivators sometimes gambled on the supply of water. Government had sometimes withheld supply of water over the last five miles of a canal.

Dr. Hyder: You think if you demand much more for your water the people will pay?—Yes.

And with regard to the question of distribution, can you not make your villages into units, as in the system of village panchayats, in order that all might get a sufficient supply of water and that cheaply?

Witness said they had made five experiments, but only one was successful, one only partially successful and the others had failed. Sometimes when people did not get water on the days when they wanted it had to quarrel among the villagers.

Dr. Hyder asked whether they could not initiate the villagers into this and make over the water wherever they were anxious to take it over, as it was likely to make the supply cheaper?

Witness said the villagers preferred the distribution of water to be done by officials as it was more efficiently done by them.

Mr. Turner said in every village in the Bombay Presidency there were factions and it was no use denying that.

Mr. Pooley said the villagers were poor cultivators and had to do their own work and they would not like to penalise their neighbours which was a very difficult duty.

DECCAN CANALS.

Dr. Paranjpye said these Deccan Canals were protective works and they barely paid 1 or 2 per cent. Did Mr. Pooley think that the cultivators could reasonably be made to pay a higher charge?

Witness said the figures were at present deceptive, because they included interest from the very date the canal work was started. On the capital outlay the existing canals did not even pay 3 per cent.

In the olden days the cost of canals was very much less than it is now?—Yes.

You have got room for extensions?

Mr. Turner: Yes, plenty of room for extensions, but we have not got money for them.

In reply to Dr. Hyder witness said it was not possible for the Government to take over their share of the land before the water was brought in, as there was likely to be great outcry and the land belonged to the cultivators. Rs. 45 were paid for water per acre of sugar cane, and the charge was much higher than anywhere in India, but the outturn was also higher. These rates were sanctioned by Government from time to time.

Dr. Hyder: Your protective works have now got out of the category of protective works?—Yes.

Mr. Turner said protective works were those which got a perrennial supply of water, and not water spread over a large area.

Chairman: Protective works were not meant to pay originally?—Mr. Turner: Yes. they were not meant to pay. In this Presidency they were constructed out of the revenue, and now they were constructed out of loans.

Mr. Justice Percival was then examined. He said compared to the population India was the lightest taxed country in the world, and the administration was the cheapest in the world. While India was taxed sh. 11/6d. per head, Japan was taxed £2/12, Java £1/2, Phillipines £1/8 and Egypt, £1/2, and the taxation in India was therefore far lower than any where else compared to the population of the country.

Dr. Paranjpye asked the witness whether he had calculated the minimum wage in this country and the standard of living of the people.

Witness said that was a much bigger question to go into, and he had not considered that aspect of the question.

Chairman: Your point is that India is not over-taxed?—Yes.

Witness then went into the question of Court-fee charges in this Presidency and others and pleaded for a uniformity of rate all over the country.

"CHAPPANBHOG".

To THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I am glad that Mr. Laljee Naranjee has come out with his thesis of Reform emphasising that in matters religious, social and political human activities are either destructive or constructive.

The way in which he has attacked Mr. Tairsee shows that he hates destructive criticisms. As I consider Mr. Tairsee competent enough to defend himself, I will leave him and Mr. Laljee to settle their differences of their outlook and practice. It is apparent and clear that Mr. Laljee is a lover of constructive method of reform. On the assumption that the same is his guiding principle, may I ask him what has he done in the distant past and in the near present to give effect to his principle in practice in matters.—

(a) Political. (b) Religious and (3) Social.

In politics if Mr. Laljee is true to his creed of constructive reforms we should expect him to be on the side of Montford Reformes. Unless I am mistaken Mr. Laljee is a member of the Swaraj Party which believes in obstruction and destruction and wrecking tactics, which if words have the same meaning in politics, as in morals and sociology, is not construction criticism. Perhaps Mr. Laljee will explain when destruction is construction. Do not Swarajists maintain that to go into the Council and support Government measures is non-co-operation?

In religion, to me a lover of reform, it will be of interest to know with what result, to use Mr. Laljee's own words, he appealed to members of his community to join him in carrying out constructive method of removing obnoxious and undesirable religious practices. I am sure Mr. Laljee will not now deny that there are none, because I take that he is too shrewd to believe that here all is as it should be. Will he tell us when abuses in religious practice drew his attention *first* and what he did then to correct them, and how many lectures and scholls he started to improve the morale of priests and will he tell us what is the literacy and morality percentage of priests *before* and *after* he applied his doctrine of constructive reform to the case Mr. Laljee is *de facto* head of Messrs Muljee Jaitha and Co. and as such, he may be expected to know whether it is correct that there is a bar against Shree Goshije'e entrance to the temple of Dwrakanathjee started by his firm and if so, why it has not been removed as yet if it continues, and when removed and also let us know why it was imposed and the Maharajas treated us "untouchables" at the said Vaishnav temple? I ask for information in all humility, and if I am wrong in what I have been informed and do varily believe Mr. Laljee has my apology in advance. Bye the bye it will be of interest also known when and why the bar was imposed.

Will Mr. Laljee say what has been his activities—of course constructive—for religious education of the Bhatia community, either by himself and from his own purse or the common purse of the old Bhatia Mahajan of which he is a shining light? Will he say how much his Mahajan as Mahajan spent in the last twenty-five years on this activity, which he believes to be panacea. I believe that they have not spent a cent, but figures will be illuminative.

In matters social the Bhatia community in the last twenty-five years has passed through a storm. Will he say what he, personally and jointly with others, did to solve the question of excommunication on paltry pretexts, of foreign travel, Hardwar marriages and widow remarriages. It will be of interest indeed to know whether he was *for* or *against*. If "for", will he say what has he done to remove the sentences of excommunication passed by his Mahajan on so large a per centage as fifty per cent. of the members of his community and if "against" when he thinks the *constructive pill* of his will remedy the disorder.

I trust that Mr. Laljee will note that while it is impossible to speak on matters Bhatia, social and moral, in terms of restraint I have not trespassed, but have asked for information for my enlightenment politely and humbly and I hope that he will furnish the same, as much in the interest of his constructive programme of reform as for the benefit of the members of his community which he loves so dearly.

Yours etc.

VALABHDAS RANCHORDAS

II-

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was distressed beyond measure to read Mr. Laljee Naranjee's unprovoked attacked on Mr. Tairsee, in language far from moderate and surely one which is not to be expected from a true Vaishnav like Laljeebhoy. I do not agree with Mr. Tairsee on many matters but must say that he is not the devil Mr. Laljee has painted him in your column. He is a free lance, brusque in his language manner and and methods, but his heart is sound and it is because he feels strongly that he speaks writes and acts in a style which is his own and truly Tairsian. To play on his name 'tears' and 'sees' before accepting, and if he will permit me to say that without meaning any offence, he is a good and useful monkey.

I find that Longefellow's verses which he addressed to William E. Channing, *mutatis mutandis* well describe Mr. Tairsee in his battle with his community and I cannot resist the temptation of quoting from the same, as tribute, of mine to his work and worth and I am sure when Mr. Laljee has reconsidered his action and what he wrote, though he may never be expected to agree with him, will admit that he has done injustice to Mr. Tairsee.

The pages of thy book I read
An as I closed each one,
My heart, responding, ever said,
Servant of God. Well done.

Well done. Thy words are great and bold
...
At times they seem to me
Like Luther's in the days of old,
Half battles for the free.

Go on until thy community revokes
The old and chartered Lie.
The religious curse, whose whips and yokes
Insult humanity.

A voice is ever on thy side
Speaking in tones of might
Like the prophetic voice that cried
To John in Patmos 'Write'

Write and tell out this bloody tale
Record this dire eclipse
This day of Wrath, this Endless Wail
This dread Apocolypse.

Yours etc.

BORN NAGAR BRAHMIN
"Vaishnava of Junagadh"

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The following resolution was passed by the Hyderabad Hindu Sabha on 31st ultimo:—

"The Hyderabad Hindu Sabha congratulates His Majesty the Maharajadhiraj of Nepal for abolishing slavery in his kingdom and expresses its hope that the Maharajadhiraj will, by introducing further reforms make his kingdom more progressive and efficient."

A Rangoon correspondent wires:—The Central Jamiat Tabligh-ul-Islam (Ambala City) deputation, headed by Hazarat Maulana Moinuddin Ajmeri left Calcutta on the 2nd instant ex s.s. "Aronda" and arrived in Rangoon on the evening of the 4th instant. The Anjuman Tahaffuzi Masajid volunteers and other notable Muslims received the deputation at Metty. The Deputation is staying with Anjuman Tabligh-ul-Islam and the Memon Jamat. The arrangements for their comforts have been made.

From the fifty-second Annual Report of the Carmichael Library for the year, 1924, it appears that over 13,000 books and magazines were issued during the year. Classification of the books issued would be a useful index of popular tastes.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

In the share market jutes opened after the week end with a quieter tone and less activity in the speculative stocks. Among the higher priced shares Budge Budge and Delta came in for a big drop in prices, the latter owing to rumours of a material reduction in the rate of dividend about to be declared shortly for the past six months. In coals Equitable recorded a slight rise in value while Ranegunge recorded to some extent. Teas came in for a good enquiry at better rates and there was a very fair number of transactions registered. Miscellaneous almost neglected. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. loan 1945-55 Rs. 99/8, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 100, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1417.

Railways:—Dohri Rohtas Light Railway 12/12.

Jutes:—Alliance 560, Anglo-India 417, Auckland 251, Barnagore 190, Budge Budge 422/8, Champdany 175, Clive 38/8, Craig 5, Delta 482/8, Fort William 369, Hooghly pref 14/8, Howrah 40, Howrah pref 106, Hukumchand 9/12, Kamarhatty 568, Kinnison 235, Lansdowne 233/8, Lawrence 581, Lothian 398, National 28/12, Naedden 42, Orient 211, Presidency 7/13, Reliance 61, Waverley 7.

Coals:—Borrea 12/8, Equitable 10/12, Ranegunge 35/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 26/8, British India Corporation ord 4/6, Indian Cables 4/12, Tavoy Tin Corporation 18, Titaghur Paper 2/12.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6/8, Betjan 32/8, Dhunseri 6/8, East India 22/8, Gohpur 10, Hasimara 40/4, Hattikhira 29/10, Huldibari 35/4, Jutlibari 17/14, Naga Hill 20/4, Namburnadi 15, New Purupbari 13/2, Orang 15, Rutema 19/4, Tukwar 34/8, Tirrihannah 25/14, Tumsong 20/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty-second pence. —A. P.

WANTED PROGRAMME OF ACTION.

HOW BEST TO MEET BUREAUCRATIC TACTICS

MR. J. MEHTA ON MR. JINNAH'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta M.L.A. interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" made the following statement regarding Mr. Jinnah's recent interview to the Press:

It can be said of Mr. Jinnah's recent interview to the Press that there is nothing new in it that is good and nothing good that is new. He has carefully and wisely evaded meeting the formidable indictment by Pandit Motilal Nehru of the attitude of the Independent Party in the Assembly led by Mr. Jinnah. That attitude can be summed up saying that the Independents supported the Swarajists when they must and opposed them when they could—neutrality, I regard as a milder form of opposition. The bureaucracy felt greatly heartened; and the absolute contempt with which the Government treated the Assembly on all important political and economic questions was based on their knowledge that no matter what happened the Independents at any rate were sure to oppose the Swarajists whenever the latter decided to enforce their vertial protests by the more tangible form of some obstructive action. Mr. Jinnah has wisely kept silence on these aspects of the work in the winter session of the Legislative Assembly.

MR. JINNAH'S FIVE POINTS

As regards Mr. Jinnah's five points they are reminiscent, as the "Chronicle" says, of the fourteen paints of President Wilson's if only by the wide and glaring contrast between the two, the latter were clear, crisp and concrete proposals inspired by a profound humanity and a lofty conception of in ternationl citizenship. Mr Jinnah's points are vague, illusive and confused incapable of being envolved into any vigorous and workable national policy or programme. A mere parrotory of unity can lead us nowhere; unity we all desire; indeed we have a unity of aim and purpose; what is more required however is a unity of method and that is nowhere in sight. The present chaotic lull in our political situation is not going to be relieved by pompous but barren platitudes about unity but by some bold imaginative forward action and this is precisely what Mr. Jinnah fails to suggest; while he offers a black negation to the Swarajist programme he has no alternative to put forward. The difficulty about Mr. Jinnah is that he can be made to subscribe to almost any forward move in theory, he accepted the "principle" of non-co-operation in 1920 but of the various items in the programme of non-co-operation there was none which he carrier out. Even now he is quite agreeable to "Parliamentary obstruction" and constitutional deadlocks—these are a point of the constitution of the Independent party in the Assembly but when the occasion arrives e.g. the Bengal ordinance, to put them into practice Mr. Jinnah's invariable answer has been "not yet". Programmes and poiicies which are simply to be put into a glass case and looked at with admiration from a distance are not in the least likely to dislodge the bureaucracy from their present positions.

Let Mr. Jinnah suggest some programme of action as distinct of vague generalities or if he has none let him accept the Swarajist programme of obstruction and assist in improving and perfecting it in the direction of Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes. The situation in India is not going to be grappled successfully by timidity disguised as statesmanship.

A WELCOME FEATURE.

There is one welcome and hopeful feature of Mr. Jinnah's interview that deserves special commendation. He has acknowledged that the Indian National Congress should remain the supreme political organisation for the nation. Mr. Jinnah's attitude and outlook during the last year or two had become so parochial and communal that I had begun to despair about his co-operation in truly national activities I therefore welcome his reaffirmation of faith, but no organisation whether temporary or otherwise which does owe allegiance to the Congress could secure to the Congress that supremacy which Mr. Jinnah admits is necessary. Once all the warring parties in the country return to their allegiance to the Congress the evolution of a workable programme ought to be comparatively easy. Here also a word of caution is necessary; there are people in this country who affect to ignore the far-reaching moral revolution that has taken place in this country since 1920 under the guidance of the Mahatma. Any political programme which fails to take note of that revolution is bound to end in ignominous and well deserved failure the spirit of the Mahatma's teachings must largely dominate all our political activity if it is to accomplish anything substantial.

A BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

Leading members of the Brahmin Conference recently held at Dharwar. In the second row from below, fifth from left to right, is Dewan Bahadur S. K. Rodda C. I. E., Chairman of the Reception Committee, and the sixth is Rajasabhabhushan Karpoor Sreenivasrao, President of the Conference.

PRINCE IN A STUDENTS' "RAG."

Courtesy:—"Illustrated Lond. News."
On the morrow of his landing in Cape Town the Prince of Wales was made to participate in a local students' "rag." He was obliged to ride through the public streets in an ox-drawn waggon which was escorted by a comic bodyguard of "Cossacks" and was followed by a "jazz" lorry manned by undergraduates impersonating famous politicians, including Gen. Hertzog, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ramsay Macconald. When the Prince thus driven arrived at the City Hall, he was installed as Chancellor of the University of Cape Town and received an Honorary LL. D

SIMLA NEWS

DANGER TO PRESS

TRADE UNION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, June 5.

Simla is just now passing through one of the most pleasant periods of weather. The recent rains have not only kept down the dust practically drove off the small pox which at one time threatened to assume an epidemic form. We expect to continue in this excellent weather till the approach of real monsoon which will be probably about the latter part of July. This is what the weather students of Simla have confided in me but we cannot very much rely on this forecast because whenever the public of Simla is told through the official weather report that there will be "fine weather", then one can be sure of heavy downpour and thunderstorms and not move about without waterproofs and other equipments. In this connection it will be interesting to know that there is a proposal that the Meteorological Office situated in Simla should be removed to a central spot in the plains wherefrom the services of the department might be more quickly available to the business world and steamship companies. But a central place with a fairly equable climate and other advantages it has been found difficult to choose, and Delhi, Cawnpore and Agra have each been examined and given up. The latest choice is Nasik which is generally considered as satisfying all the reasonable requirements of a Meteorological Office. Mr. Field, the Director-General of Observatories is, I understand, shortly proceeding to Nasik in order to ascertain where exactly the office is to be located and the cost of the scheme. A rough estimate already prepared by the department shows that the transfer of the whole establishment and equipments to Nasik from Simla would cost nearly seventeen lakhs of rupees to the Indian Exchequer. Mr. Field will submit his report after a survey of the position in Nasik and on the basis of that report will be drawn the revised estimate which will be presented to the Legislative Assembly before obtaining sanction. It is said that the buildings for locating the office in Nasik will, if necessary, be constructed and ready for occupation in two years, i. e. in 1927 by which time the Government of India is supposed to fix itself in Delhi, although Simla will have its own attractions for the Viceroy, the Executive Councillors and the other demi-Gods.

LEGISLATIVE BILL OF FARE.

The Central Legislature meets about the 20th of August when the monsoon will be thick upon us, making it impossible for the legislators to freely move about. I understand that the legislative bill of fare this time will be fairly heavy, quite apart from the pending bills. There are already six official bills and twenty non-official bills either requiring to be taken up through committee stage or the Select Committees' reports thereon are awaited. Among the official bills are the Trade Union Bills and the Contempt of Court Bill, the former in the hands of Sir B. N. Mitra and the latter in charge of Sir Alexander Muddiman. Sir B. N. Mitra will be putting a feather on his cap if he could manage to incorporate in his bill such of the reasonable suggestions as will be embodied in the Select Committee's report and successfully pilot it through both the houses of Indian Legislature. The gigantic strike on the North-Western Railway since March last combined with the determination of the strikers to shed blood, if need be, for enforcing their just demands, brings to the fore the urgency and necessity for placing on the Statute Book not only a carefully drawn and comprehensive measure for the registration of trade unions but also a similiar bill providing for the speedy arbitration of trade disputes. I understand that several interpellations concerning the strike have been given notice of by a few non-official members but so far there appears to be no demand from the members for the appointment of a Conciliation Board which can solve what otherwise will prove to be a serious deadlock. The North-West Railway authorities and the Railway Board seem to believe, quite wrongly of course, that the ten thousand strikers will eventually come down on their knees and beg for mercy. But the continued dislocation of goods traffic and inconvenience to passenger traffic call for immediate settlement of all reasonable claims, and it is hoped that some members of the Assembly will effectively bring this fact before the attention of the self-complacent authorities.

CONTEMPT OF COURT BILL.

While there is every need for immediately enacting the Trade Union Bill, there is absolutely no case made out for proceeding with the Contempt of Court Bill. This Bill, it will be remembered, was introduced in last Delhi session and circulated for eliciting opinion. I understand that almost all the minor administrations have signified their support to the measure while the major provincial governments are still to send in their views. The Press in India has not paid much attention to this piece of attempted legislation which, judged by its provisions, will prove to be a serious handicap to the Press in the expression of honest and frank criticism. The All-India Journalists Association (Bombay) does not appear to have moved in the matter as was expected of it. Meanwhile the Upper India Journalists' Association which has its headquarters in Delhi and Simla have promptly taken up the question and submitted to the Government of India a well-considered representation urging the Governor-General in Council to direct that the second reading of the Bill be adjourned sine die, in other words, that the Bill be dropped. The Association regrets that it cannot give support to the measure either in principle or in its essential details, and after quoting two learned authorities on the subject, declare that the definition of contempt of court in clause two of the Bill is open to serious objection and must be considerably recast if the Bill is at all proposed to be proceeded with. The Association similarly objects to the innovation of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment to offences of contempt of court and points out that no sentence other than fine has ever been imposed either in England or in India. It may be that the weighty views of the Upper India Journalists Association will be fully considered by the Government in the further progress of the Bill, but in order that our representation must be effective other professional bodies in India should lose no time in supporting the attitude of the Upper India organisation. Let it not be said that the Press in India failed because of its default.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Among the new bills likely to be brought forward in the forthcoming session will be one to amend the Factories Act. This I understand is to give effect to the several important resolutions passed at the Conference of Factory Inspectors last year when Sir Attul Chandra Chatterjee was the member in charge of Industries and Labour. What exactly will be the real intentions of the proposed legislation it is too early to state. On the non-official side there are two bills given notice of by Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Henry Stanyon, in more or less identical language. The object of these bills is to raise the age of consent over which matter, it will be remembered, Sir Hari Singh Gour was defeated in March last because of the combined efforts of the orthodox party and the cautious section of officials in the Assembly. The proposed bill, I hear, is so framed as to be pushed through despite the rocks and shoals of Amarnath Dutts and Rangacharyas, but unless Sir Hari Singh attempts to keep the orthodox section in good humour and not rub them on the wrong side in the course of the debate, as he is accustomed to, the enthusiastic efforts of the Nagpur Knight will result in the same way as his previous efforts. The Government is afraid of a very serious agitation throughout the country if the age of consent is raised too much, and the age long custom in various parts of the country dictates a cautious advance in this aspect of social reform movement. Sir Henry Stanyon's support to Dr. Gour's Bill does not necessarily mean that the newly contemplated measure will be passed without opposition; on the other hand while it ensures the advocacy of the measure on the part of the Progressive Party it also connotes a tendency on their part not to pooh pooh the views of such orthodox Hindus as Mr. M. K Acharya. Beyond these two identical bills there is, so far as I have been able to gather, no other piece of legislation contemplated by the non-official members of the Assembly, while the Council of State members cannot on the eve of a General Election think of any efforts on the legislative side. The Assembly however will have to consider the Tariff Board's report or the Magnesium Chloride industry which has been refused protection for very good reason, as also the reports of the Viswesvarayya and Todhunter Committees.

GOVT. SERVANTS ASSOCIATION.

While speaking of trade unionism it may be of interest to note the growth of the same spirit among the officers and clerks of the Government of India. There is an Imperial Secretariat Association which has been in existence for the last four years. The fourth anniversary of this body was held a few days ago with Mr. Pereira, Registrar of the Legislative Department, and President of the Association in the chair when the annual report was adopted. This report is an interesting document and indicative of the progress of trade unionism among Government servants as a whole. For example, it is clear from the report that steps were taken with a view to establishing a convention for procedure as to common action with regard to all questions affecting Government service throughout India. Ten All-India associations were approached including the Telegraph Association, Customs Service Association, All-India postal and R. M. S. Union, All-Bengal Ministerial Officers Conference, Currency Association, Calcutta, Military Accounts Association, Poona, and Army Headquarters Association, Simla. All with the exception of the Telegraph Association generally concurred in the proposal. But it was decided that the final consideration of the question must await the receipt of a copy of the constitution of the Civil Service Confederation, London, which has been written for. The total strength of the Association is over 550 and the report states that the establishment of the Death Benefit Fund has attracted new members. In order to increase the strength of the Association still further, vigorous propaganda is contemplated.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

The Economic Enquiry Committee concluded its enquiry with the examination of Sir Peter Clutterbuck, the Inspector-General of Forests and is now engaged in collating the material collected with a view to formulating its proposals. If the concluding stage of the enquiry is in any way an index to the nature of the recommendations which the Committee will make, then it can be hoped that the problem of the middle class and educated unemployment will receive attention in the near future. Both Sir Ganga Ram and Professor Rushbrook Williams brought this most distressing question prominently before the Committee who, I noticed, were greatly impressed with the need for a proper solution. "Back to the land" cried Sir Gangaram while the Director off Information suggested encouragement to industrial enterprises so as to provide billets for men with technical training. On the general question of economic survey the opinion was fairly unanimous that there should be not only a periodical survey but also intensive enquiry into indebtedness, consumption and production in the villages and towns. But there is difference of opinion among the members as to the agency for collection of statistics, for while both Sir M. Visveswaraayya and Pandit Harkishan Kaul would like to see the investigation carried out in villages by the village headmen who are after all the men on the spot who know the details. Professor Burnett-Hurst would like to employ a net-work of research students and economic graduates to conduct these enquiries, on a salary of about three hundred rupees each. While there is great need for collection of correct and of reliable statistics, every care should be taken to see that the expenditure involved is at a reasonable degree. In any case, a perfectly unanimous report it is difficult to expect from the Committee on the questions engaging its attention.

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, June 7.

It is understood that the Calcutta University has taken lease of a large tract of land at Kolaghat on the Bengal Nagpur Railway to carry out a scheme for solving the unemployment problem among the Bahadralong class. The scheme has in view the provision of agricultures, sericulture, dairy farming, and other allied industries as sources of employment for unemployed graduates. Till such time as the scheme takes final shape the land has been sub-let to the All-India Cow Conference.—A.P.

THE COTTON MILL CRISIS.

(Continued from page 6.)

foreign government and very likely their interests clash with ours. Being in power, they naturally safeguard their own good. The recommendations as to the working hours of the labourers by the International Labour Conference are being followed in India as in other countries. Japan, whose competition India has most to be afraid of, is not acting up to the 10 hour day limit. Japanese workers work for more than 10 hours. Whether we should follow Japan in increasing the working hours or whether Japan should be forced to reduce her time of work, is a different question altogether. But this places Japan at an advantage of which India and England stand dispossessed. It has often been urged that Indian mills have got the benefit of cheap labour. As a matter of fact the cost of production in both the countries, the one where labour is cheap and the other where it is costly, is just the same. Because cheap labourers work less in comparison with the other labourers. Besides the cost of supervising is to be added. Thus it will be seen that the cost of production does not vary very much. The repeal of the excise duty and placing Japan on equal footing with other countries of the world in point of working hours, are wholly in the hands of the Government which is found to be deaf to all representations, we make. Under these circumstances, we have to help ourselves. The industry cannot be allowed to suffer only because Government does not intervene to help us. Let us ceaselessly ask for facilities by constantly knocking at the door till it is opened. At the same time, a united front will have to be offered to the foreign competitors who threaten to crush down our chief industry.

Reduction of Wages is no Remedy.

As a solution to the present problem, the mill-owners have proposed reduction of the wages of the working class. Doing this, they ignore the poor Indian labourer. The majority of the working class of India does not get a full meal a day. Reduction in wages will in no way help them to mend matters. The mill-owners, who are perhaps born with a silver spoon in their mouth, do not seem to realise that the labourer, working to his utmost, is not able to maintain himself and his dependents on the scanty wages he earns. A short sickness of the earning member, turns the rest of the family to beggars. Most of them are always in debts. Such being the financial position of the working class, any curtailment in their wages will only hasten the danger which we are trying to avoid. A golden harvest of profits has been reaped by the mill-owners in recent years and the high percentage of dividends declared, speak for it. The labouring classes, who were equally responsible for the excessive profits, did not receive any extra wages. But when the losses have to be borne, labouring classes are asked to share them. It is but sound reason that those who devoured up the profits should be responsible for the loss too. Is there no other solution of the problem? The excise duty cannot be repealed; nor can Japan be asked to keep a 10 hour working day, because Government does not want to intervene. The curtailment of the wages cannot be effected for the only reason that it would result in the same difficulty for which we are proposing a remedy.

Win Confidence.

The only way left to improve the state of affairs has been pointed out in the editorial columns of this paper. Uptil now, the attention of the mill-owners seems to be restricted to the mass production of cloth or yarn quite regardless of the equally important factor of effecting quick sales of the produce. Probably this has been left to retailers. Although it is a prime necessity next to food, cloth cannot be sold by itself. Food-stuffs are seen to be sold by a regular organisation of good salesmen and effective advertising. The two departments of production and sale must be run simultaneously and with equal vigour. Efforts are being made to fill the godowns; but none to find an outlet for the stored goods. Before production on a vast scale takes place, provision must be made of the sale of the increased supply, as the drainage problem has to be solved prior to the consideration of a regular water supply. Another drawback of the Indian mills is that they are not thoroughly reliable. They are ready to sacrifice their good name even for a temporary gain. The faith the general public has in some of the English manufactures of cloth or yarn is really one to be envied. A uniform quality has been maintained at a reasonable price throughout. This is why ignorant purchasers believe only in the particular trade mark and insist on having that brand even at a higher price, discarding the local made for a low cost. The popular trade marks and the care taken in maintaining the quality of each of them is a lesson we have yet to learn from the Westerners. Satisfaction of the customer is the foundation on which the industry rests. Confidence in the manufacturer is the building material and so these two elements have to be preserved and cared for from the beginning to the end. Permanent customers form the only test of the prosperity of a firm. If the good faith is once soiled or shaken, it is very difficult to regain it, and hence great precautions have to be taken in handling a business. The prejudice of the Bengalees against the Ahmedabad mills is a special instance of this case. In the first Swadeshi movement, bales of apparently fine but practically good for nothing cloth were despatched to Bengal from that mill centre. It is an old incident indeed, but Ahmedabad still maintains her notorious name in that part of the country. Indian mills are not able to command the faith of the Indians, how will the foreigners believe them?

Change of Policy.

The manufacturer in general has to produce articles which the public desire to have. There are constantly moving waves of the fashion in every society and the manufacturer has to adapt the articles to the changing test of the people. But our mill-owners, regardless of this simple truth, produce certain cloth which the public must purchase because they are needy. It seems that they are the dictators of the fashion to the public. Quite contrary to this are the means and methods of the foreign manufacturers. The quickness with which Japanese khaddar and Gandhi caps were introduced in the Indian market for sale is a nice example of the tact of business which we lack in. It was after a long time indeed that our mills took to the manufacture of Khaddar. Both the English and the Japanese manufacturers are too alert to observe the slightest change of the public liking and the promptness they show in presenting means to satisfy the desires of the customers secures for such firms permanent buyers.

The last point remains to be said: the names of the familiar dieties and popular patriots are presented to us with their pictures on the imported articles. This is no doubt a minor point, but it carries a good impression. Labels of Mahatma Gandhi or of Lokmanya Tilak and the like on cloth find ready sale. Kesari brand or Vishnoo chhap attract more public. Such and many other specialities, secure customers. All this is a mere trick that costs very little but is of much importance in commanding a high reputation. To summarise what has in so many details been said, the writer cannot but emphasise on the point that the step to remove the slump in the trade is *not* the reduction of the workmen's wages. The mill-owners have to organise their policy of business in just a liberal way so as to admit of public faith. The uniformity of the quality is to be maintained and the produce to be sold on the "Little Profit" policy to effect big sales, assuring thus the customer that he gets the full return of what he spends. Public tests have further to be studied and articles produced in accordance with the current fashion. To achieve this, labouring class will have to be taken into confidence. Capital cannot do without labour nor can the labouring class produce anything without the capitalists. Both are inter-dependent. The one cannot be complete without the other. So a hearty co-operation must exist between these two classes as between the wheels of a carriage. The present relations of these two constituents of the society are not what they ought to be. How they should mutually stand is another problem in itself. But this much is true that the mill-owners should at present show a compromising spirit without reducing the wages and thus get over the present difficulty with mutual help.

A little loss will have to be suffered by the mill-owners, and they have to do it. If we give in at this juncture, we shall loose everything. So shall we not wisely prefer "samething" to "nothing"? If the foreign competitors capture this industry once for all, it will be nearly impossible to recapture our former position. Internal dissentions should be kept aside now. Every one of us has to do one's best in opposing this competition. The mill owners and the mill-hands have their respective shares in the manufacture of the articles; but what the general public can do is *to use the Indian cloth only.*

SUIT AGAINST PRINCE VICTOR.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The hearing of the Cooch Behar divorce case was concluded to-day at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory. This suit was brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi against her husband for the dissolution of marriage on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. The Prince did not enter appearance. The Princess in her further examination said that from 1918 to 1923 her husband was usually unkind and rude to her. Two or three times each year she was insulted before servants and asked to leave the house. Her husband used to keep away from her and did not take care of her whenever she was ill. In 1923 when she was very ill at Cooch Behar, the Prince left her and went away for three or four days. As a result of illtreatment she had palpitation of heart and giddiness. On 12th August, 1924 her children were taken away by the Prince. She was laid up in bed for some days. She wrote to the Prince to return the children, but he did not.

Dr. Andrew Edward Sanker deposed to treating the Princess in September 1921. She was mentally depressed and shivering and had signs of heart palpitation. She was restless. Her pulse was rapid. She had pain over the region of heart. Her illness affected her health.

Noora and Muna, two sisters living at Ranchi, spoke to the misconduct of the Prince at the dak bungalow, and they were corroborated by a telegraph peon who took the two girls to the dak bungalow in Prince Victor's motor car.

This concluded the evidence.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

SALE OF ROTTEN FOOD ARTICLES.

Mr. Jhabvala in the course of his appeal to the Executive Health Officer writes to say:—

The attention is requested of the Executive Health Officer to the half rotten condition of food articles which are sold by hawkers, near the Elphinstone Road Market. These articles of food are kept exposed near the mouths of drains and hundreds of flies hover round them. Not only are the articles kept exposed near dirty places but often the stuff is not of the kind that should be devoured. Yet the people of the locality being poor and finding that an article goes cheap, buy it and devour it without caring to see whether the article is wholesome.

Poor localities like these always suffer from disease of one kind or another and I think that one of the causes for this condition of things is the unwholesome condition of food articles sold in this locality. These hawkers carry with them uncovered lights, which they place in the centre, and from these lights emanate smoke which spreads itself all round on the eatables. Consequently the articles of food are made rich with the flavour of carbon.

Thus the poor people are made to consume articles which required to be devoured. I hope that the Executive Health Officer will instruct his department to keep watch on the articles of food sold in the locality and force the venders to carry covered lamps or other kind of light which will not emanate smoke

PRIMAPHONE.

TABLE GRAND

Solid Teak Wood Cabinet, polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut polish, deep top cover with lock and key, all-wood floating horn, most reliable, powerful all-steel spring Motor of Swiss Make. Imperial sound-box giving clear and natural reproduction.

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BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,

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WI.

ALLIANCE BANK DEALS.

LIGHT FROM LONDON.

BOULTON BANKRUPTCY.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1914.
O.R.-H.C. 246. Summary of Statement of Affairs. Schedule 1 (3) of the Act.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
IN BANKRUPTCY. No. 1471 of 1924.

Re Robert George Hopper Boulton, Gerard Alexander Moncrieff, William Whytehead Boulton, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Frederick Heyworth Cripps and Archibald Julian Charles Browne, carrying on business as partners under the name of Boulton Bros. & Co, Merchant Bankers.

Summary of Bankrupts' Statement of affairs. At 29th October, 1924, date of Receiving Order.

JOINT ESTATE.

Gross Liabilities.	LIABILITIES (as stated and estimated by Bankrupts.)		Expected to rank.	ASSETS (as stated and estimated by Bankrupts).		Estimated to produce.
£			£			£
752,641	21 Unsecured Creditors ..		752,641	Cash in hand of Trustee under Deed of Assignment		1,237
		£				
474,159	4 Creditors partly secured ..	474,159				
	Less estimated value of securities	43,311		Stocks and shares		3
			430,848	Book debts, viz ;—		
					£	
				13 Bad	10,5 24	3 11
[940,867	Other liability		940,867			
				Estimated to produce		1,240
				Deficiency		2,123,116
£2,167,667			£2,124,356			£2,124,356

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The Receiving Order was made on the petition of the debtors, who, on their own application, were immediately adjudged bankrupt.

2. At the first meeting of creditors, held on the 11th November, 1924, Sir William Henry Peat, K.B.E., of 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C., Chartered Accountant, was appointed trustee of the estate.

3. The ADJOURNED PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the bankrupts is fixed for the 21st May, 1925 at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court sitting in bankruptcy, at Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, London, W.C. 2.

4. On the 12th December, 1924, the Court granted the bankrupt, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Frederick Heyworth Cripps, leave to go abroad on his undertaking to return three weeks before the effective date of the hearing of the Public Examination, and he has therefore not at present deposed to the Joint Statement of Affairs or been examined on his own or the firm's affairs.

5. It appears from the statements of the other four bankrupts :—

(a) That the business was established by the bankrupt, R. G. H. Boulton in August, 1907, and has since been carried on at 39, Old Broad Street, E.C., under the style of "Boulton Bros. & Co."

(b) That the other bankrupts became partners in the firm at the following dates :—

A. J. C. Browne	December, 1907.
G. A. Moncrieff	February, 1909.
W. W. Boulton	June, 1911.
F. H. Cripps	June, 1911.

That the capital of the firm was fixed at £3,000, the partners' proportions thereof and their shares of the profits being, as from 30th June, 1911, as follows :—

	Proportions of Profits.	Capital.
	£ s. d.	
R. G. H. Boulton ..	1,187 10 0 ..	19-48ths adjusted in 1917 to 18-48ths
G. A. Moncrieff ..	875 0 0 ..	14-48ths adjusted in 1917 to 12-48ths
W. W. Boulton ..	750 0 0 ..	12-48ths
F. H. Cripps ..	187 10 0 ..	3-48ths adjusted in 1917 to 6-48ths
A. J. C. Browne ..	Salaried partner only at £1,000 per annum with no interest in the capital, assets or goodwill, and no liability to contribute to any business losses.	

That in October, 1917, A. T. Boulton (a brother of two of the partners) was admitted to the firm as a salaried partner at £1,200 per annum (on the same terms as A. J. C. Browne), but that he died in Aug. 1921.

(c) That from 1909 the business of the firm has been that of an Issue House and Merchant Bankers; that the firm also made considerable advances against shipments of merchandise; and that from 1919 it cultivated the purchase of trade bills, especially those drawn on Indian merchants.

(d) That between 1909 and 1914 the firm purchased the bonds of various Government and other loans which they issued to the public at a substantial profit, except certain City of St. Petersburg Bonds purchased in 1914; that the firm was unable to fully issue the latter bonds owing originally to the financial crisis caused by the War, and later to the Russian Revolution; and that in the result a considerable number of the bonds were left on hand which involved the firm in an ultimate loss of over £200,000.

(e) That the firm has had the service of most of the loans above referred to for payment of coupons and drawn bonds, and that notwithstanding the heavy loss incurred on the City of St. Petersburg Bonds, the business of the firm was progressive and increased each year.

(f) That in 1914 the firm made proposals to join hands with the Alliance Bank of Simla, and subscribed for 10,000 shares (costing £133,320) in the Bank of which R. G. H. Boulton, W. W. Boulton, and G. A. Moncrieff subsequently became directors, the first-named being also appointed its chairman about the early part of 1917; that the firm acted as Agents for this Bank; that in December, 1915, the firm made further proposals for closer relationship with the Bank, the directors of which agreed to invest in the firm the funds of the Bank to the extent of £120,000; that this was done through the medium of a company registered in India in July, 1916, and entitled the "Banyan Trust, Ltd." in which Company the Bank subscribed £120,000 for preference shares, the sum thus subscribed being placed by the Trust Company on deposit with the firm at 5 per cent. interest and one-fifth share of its net profits; and that the firm have also been financially interested in several other Indian companies, in which they made considerable investments.

(g) That in 1916, on behalf of the Alliance Bank, the bankrupt, R. G. H. Boulton negotiated the purchase of the shares (13,505 at £20 each) of the Delhi and London Bank; that the firm subsequently purchased the said shares from the Alliance Bank at £23 each (i.e., £310.615) that the Alliance Bank remitted about £320,000 which represented the surplus of the Delhi and London Bank's assets over its liabilities which amount was placed on deposit with the firm, who were then the sole shareholders; that the major part of the purchase money was advanced by the Alliance Bank to the "Banyan Trust, Ltd." and lent by that Company to the firm, who repaid the whole loan except £32,341 (including interest); and that owing to the appreciation in the value of the rupee, the firm lost £117,748 over the repayment.

(h) That at June, 1920 the firm's balance sheet showed the following investments :—

£231,634 ... War Loan, Colonial and Government Securities.

£1,188,347 ... Other securities.

and that thereafter very heavy losses were made through depreciation in the value of investments, and on exchange transactions.

(i) That early in 1920 the firm verbally agreed with the Alliance Bank to develope the purchase of Bills of Exchange on India, and to extend an existing credit to the Bank to £900,000, of which £700,000 was to be lent against securities, and £200,000 without security; that the Alliance Bank never drew against these securities, which the firm placed at the disposal of their bankers; that at the time of entering into this arrangement the firm had the verbal authority of the Alliance Bank to place its securities with any of the firm's London bankers for the credit of the firm's account; and that in consequence of the considerable portion of the firm's resources absorbed in the purchase of Indian Bills, which at October, 1920, amounted to about £800,000, the firm drew against the Alliance Bank's securities to the extent of £610,000.

(j) That on the 17th November, 1920, the Alliance Bank opened their own London branch; that at this date the total amount owing to the Bank by the firm was £743,096, which debt the latter was unable to discharge owing to its inability to realize its liquid assets in consequence of the general collapse of industrial securities and exchange business and the consequent depreciation in value of its holdings; that at the 1st January, 1921, the debt had been reduced to £511,104; that in February, 1921, the Alliance Bank decided with the firm's assent to take over certain of the latter's assets and liabilities including the greater part of its banking business; that assets to the value of £285,993 and liabilities amounting to £594,763 were taken over by the Bank; that the deficit of £308,770 was added to the Bank's claim, and that as a result of these negotiations R. G. H. and W. W. Boulton resigned their seats on the Board of the Bank, from which the bankrupt G. A. Moncrieff had retired in the previous year.

(k) That in June, 1921, the Alliance Bank purchased from the firm securities then valued at £246,606, which the latter undertook to repurchase on demand within twelve months; and that the firm also transferred to the Bank against its (the firm's) indebtedness other securities then valued at £403,248.

(l) That in June, 1921, the firm registered a private Company called "Boulton Bros. & Co. (London) Ltd." with a nominal capital of £500,000 to acquire the residue of its business; that the Alliance Bank sold to this Company the securities (valued at £403,248) referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph against which the Bank made a loan to the Company of £566,377, out of which the latter paid to the Bank £163,129 on behalf of the firm.

(m) That in August, 1922, with the object of clearing from its books the indebtedness of "Boulton Bros. & Co. (London) Ltd." to the Alliance Bank, the firm formed a private company called the "G. W. F. Trust, Ltd." with a nominal capital of £500; that this Company agreed to purchase from "Boulton Bros. & Co. (London) Ltd." the aforesaid securities for £422,090, and also to lend that Company £173,985 subject to obtaining advances of that amount from the Alliance Bank; that these advances were duly made, and that the effect of these operations was to wipe out the indebtedness of "Boulton Bros. and Co. (London) Ltd." to the Bank and to substitute therefor a debt due from the "G. W. F. Trust, Ltd." which was guaranteed by the partners of the firm.

(n) That by Agreement dated the 29th August, 1922, "Boulton Bros. and Co. (London) Ltd." agreed to take over for a consideration of £130,000 (payable as to £21,000 in cash and as to £109,000 in shares) certain of the firm's assets valued at £208,403 4s. 11d. (including shares in a Company called "Boulton Bros. and Co. (India) Ltd., valued at £142,583 13s. 9d.) and to pay thereout certain of its liabilities amounting to £78,403 4s. 11d.; that thereafter the firm ceased to function, and that most of the debts taken over by the Company have since been paid.

(o) That in May, 1923, a resolution was passed in India for the voluntary liquidation of the Alliance Bank of Simla.

And (p) That on the 20th February, 1923, the bankrupts' executed an assignment to a trustee of their joint and separate estates (other than the private assets of Lt. Col. The Hon. F. H. Cripps) under which assignment certain of their separate assets were realized and the proceeds held by the trustee.

6. The four bankrupts attribute their firm's insolvency mainly to the general collapse of industrial securities since the end of 1920, in consequence of which the value of their firm's large holdings therein greatly depreciated; to loss sustained on rouble and rupee currencies; to loss on Indian trade bills; to loss on bonds of the City of Petersburg loan; to bad debts; and to liability under guarantees given to the Alliance Bank in respect of (i) the advance to the "G. W. F. Trust, Ltd." and (ii) the repurchase of shares sold to the said Bank. The following deficiency account, dating from the 30th June, 1920, has been filed, viz :—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net loss in carrying on business ..			70,878 0 0
Bad debts			80,175 0 0
Depreciation in value of investments —			
1920	23,452 0 0		
1921	316,022 0 0		
1923-4	162,460 0 0		
	£501,934 0 0		
LESS :—			
Appreciation in value in 1922	36,488 0 0		
		465,446 0 0	
Depreciation in value of Delhi and London Bank shares		310,615 0 0	
			776,061 0 0
Depreciation in value of Russian Roubles,			111,417 0 0
Losses on Bills of Exchange			125,029 0 0
Loss on Exchange—Rupees			200,965 0 0
Liability under guarantees to the Alliance Bank of Simla			940,867 0 0
Drawings of partners :—			
R. G. H. Boulton		1,200 0 0	
W. W. Boulton		1,440 0 0	
Lt. Col. The Hon. F. H. Cripps ..		4,023 0 0	
A. J. C. Browne		2,443 0 0	
			9,106 0 0
			£2,314,498 0 0
DEDUCT :—	£ s. d.		
Capital existing at the 30th June, 1920	146,158 0 0		
Additional Capital brought in by G. A. Moncrieff	32,640 0 0		
Excess of liabilities over assets taken over by Boulton Bros. and Co., (London), Ltd.	12,584 0 0		
			191,382 0 0
Deficiency as per Statement of Affairs			£2 123,116 0 0

7. The bankrupts state that a full set of books of account fully recording their business transactions were kept in each of their business departments, and that balance sheets and profit and loss accounts were periodically prepared. They further state that on the transfer of their banking business to the Alliance Bank, the latter took over the books of that department.

8. The unsecured liabilities are stated to represent :—

£ s. d.	
As to 322,757 18 4	Amount due to the Delhi & London Bank, Ltd., in respect of the purchase (see paragraph 5 (g) by the firm of the shares of that bank.
„ 178,721 16 1	Cash advanced and interest.
„ 107,052 9 10	Liability under guarantee in respect of the sale by the firm of certain bank shares to a syndicate in Russia. The shares were sold in roubles (which subsequently became valueless), and the firm guaranteed the payment in sterling to the creditors.
„ 99,906 8-4	Amount due to the Alliance Bank, as to £29,495 4s. 4d. on Advance Account, and as to the balance on transactions in India between the bank and the firm prior to 1920.
„ 22,729 9 0	Balance due to customers on deposit and current accounts
„ 21,473 11 10	Liability under guarantee given by the firm in respect of the purchase by the creditors of certain machinery.
£752,641 13 5	

9. The creditors treated as "partly secured" are stated to hold the following securities :—

(i) Against £155,679 18s. 11d. cash advanced (being as to £120,000 the sum invested in the firm by the Alliance Bank through the Banyan Trust, and Ltd., as to the balance the amount due on loan and current accounts)	Miscellaneous shares, bonds and debentures (together valued at £16,842 10s.)
(ii) Against £188,111 19s. 7d. bank loan and overdraft with interest	Indian collection bills (valued at £25,000) and 4,000 shares in the Alliance Bank (of no value).
(iii) Against £81,934 18s. 11d. amount on deposit	Lease of 39, Old Broad Street, E.C. (of no value).
(iv) Against £48,432 12s. 11d. bank loan	Miscellaneous shares (valued at £1,469).

10. The "other liability" referred to in the Suummary represents the claim of the provisional liquidator of the Alliance Bank after giving credit for securities realized and in hand, and is made up with interest) as follows :—

£ s. d.	
622,330 3 9	Amount due under the guarantee given by the firm in respect of the loan made by the Bank to the G. W. F Trust, Ltd.
203,553 2 0	Amount due under guarantees given by the firm to repurchase certain securities sold to the Bank.
65,031 9 11	Amount due under guarantee given by the firm in respect of certain documentary bills on India, which the Bank purchased from the firm.
12,127 6 3	Amount due under guarantees given by the firm in respect of an advance made to G. A. Moncrieff on the deeds of his Scotch estates.
37,825 3 6	Amount due under guarantees given by the firm in respect of an advance made to R. G. H. Boulton on the deeds of his Flamborough properties.
£940,867 5 5	

SEPARATES ESTATE.
ROBERT GEORGE HOPPER BOULTON.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
Creditor fully secured	75,000 0 0		Cash at bankers	6,808 0 0
Estimated value of security	75,000 0 0		Life Policy	30 0 0
			Stocks and shares	100 0 0
Surplus		11,438 0 0	Cottages at Flamborough ..	4,500 0 0
		£11,438 0 0		£11,438 0 0

11. The bankrupt states :—

(i) That for about five years prior to 1900 he was a bank clerk at Hull, and thereafter was in the employ of insurance companies until August, 1907.

And (ii) That he has had no source of income since August, 1923.

12. The creditor returned as "fully secured" is stated to hold, 'agnist cash advanced, the deeds of the bankrupt's freehold estate at Flamborough. This loan was subsequently paid off by the Alliance Bank, which took over the deeds of the properties, and the provisional liquidator of the Bank estimates that on the realization of the estate a loss of £37,825 will be sustained.

13. The bankrupt states that the asset "cash at bank" represents a small amount recovered in respect of income tax, together with the proceeds of sale of (i) household furniture and personal effects, (ii) sundry shares, and (iii) a policy on his life.

GERARD ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
Creditor partly secured	15,127 6 3		Cash with third parties ..	7,028 2 3
Less :—			Silver plate	100 0 0
Estimated value of security	3,000 0 0		Stocks and shares	6,250 0 0
		12,127 6 3	Claim for return of income tax	1,500 0 0
Surplus		2,750 16 0	Book debt :—Bad £32,640 0 0	
		£14,878 2 3		14,878 2 3

14. The bankrupt states that for some years prior to 1909 he worked on half-commission with a firm of stockbrokers, with whom he has again been associated since early in 1923.

15 The creditor treated as "partly secured" is the Alliance Bank, which advanced to the bankrupt on the deeds of his Scotch estates £37,500, which amount he paid to his late firm. The provisional liquidator of the Bank had realized most of the estates at the date of these proceedings and had thereby reduced the debt to £15 127.

16. The bankrupt states that the assets, "cash with third parties," represents the proceeds of sale of (i) household furniture and (ii) a motor car.

WILLIAM WHYTEHEAD BOULTON.

LIABILITIES.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
Creditors fully secured	21,737 0 0		Cash with Trustee under Deed of Assignment	3,327 0 0
Estimated value of security	21,737 0 0		Stocks and shares	100 0 0
			Interest under Will	100 0 0
Surplus		3,527 0 0		
		£3,527 0 0		£3,527 0 0

17. The bankrupt states :—

(i) That for several years prior to June, 1911, he was a partner in a firm of stock brokers at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(ii) That from August, 1922, to October, 1924, he managed the affairs of Boulton Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., latterly at a remuneration of £60 a month.

And (iii) That the furniture at his address belongs to his wife, it having been as to part given to her on marriage, and as to a part purchased by her since with her own moneys, and that the portion so purchased includes effects to the value of £2,000 sold by him to her in 1922.

18. The creditor treated as "fully secured" is the bankrupt's wife, who is stated to hold, 'against cash advanced,' the deeds of the freehold property known as Braxted Park Estate, Witham, Essex.

19. The asset "cash in hand" includes an amount of £2,920 refunded in respect of income tax.

LT.-COL. THE HONOURABLE FREDERICK HEYWORTH CRIPPS.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
3 Unsecured Creditors ..	7,668 8 9		Cash at bank	0 16 7
2 Other liabilites	15,000 0 0		Shares	200 0 0
Not expected to rank against the estate			Deficiency	7,467 12 2
		£7,668 8 9		£7,668 8 9

20. The bankrupt is at present abroad, but it appears from an affidavit filed by him in these proceedings that for some time past he has acted as managing director of a company formed to carry out the reconstruction of buildings in Moscow, in which city most of his time has latterly been spent.

21. Of the unsecured liabilities £7,600 18s. 9d. is for cash advanced and interest, and £67 10s. for income tax.

ARCHIBALD JULIAN CHARLES BROWNE.

LIABILITIES.	£ s d.	ASSETS.	£. s. d.
7 Unsecured creditors ..	78 0 0	Furniture	100 0 0
Surplus	222 0 0	Life policy	200 0 0
	£300 0 0		£300 0 0

22. The bankrupt states that for many years prior to 1908 he had been employed as a clerk by an insurance company, and that since July, 1923, he has acted as secretary to a motor syndicate latterly at a salary of £250 per annum.

23. The unsecured liabilities are for goods supplied and law costs.

24. The bankrupt states that the life policy (mentioned in the Summary) is erroneously returned as a free asset and is covered by the trusts of his marriage settlement.

25. The separate Statements of Affairs of all the bankrupts, with the exception of Lt.-Col. the Honourable F. H. Cripps, contain the following statement, viz. :—

"In connection with the operations between the firm and the Alliance Bank of Simla, certain guarantees were given, of which I have no particulars and I am unable to state the effect thereof."

WALTER BOYLE,
Senior Official Receiver.

Dated 5th May, 1925.
Bankruptcy Buildings,
Carey Street, London, W.C. 2.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

ELPHINSTONE SPG. AND WEAVING MILLS LTD.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, was held on Monday at the E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding.

The directors' report and audited statements of the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1925, showed a total profit of Rs. 1,93,247-8-6, which it was proposed to apply in the following manner :—

To Depreciation on Buildings Rs. 28,000 Depreciation on Machinery Rs. 1,60,000, Depreciation on Liquid Fuel Installation Rs. 2,000, Depreciation on Furniture and Fittings Rs. 500, To be carried forward Rs. 2,717-8-6.

Balance as per Balance Sheet Rs. 1,93,247-8-6.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee and Osman Sobani, two of the directors, who retired by rotation were re-elected.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting dispersed.

APOLLO MILLS LTD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Apollo Mills, Limited, was held on Monday at the E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, at 12-30 p.m. Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding.

The directors' report for the year ending March 31, 1925, showed a loss of Rs. 3,57,540-2-5, the reason for the loss, being that the new weaving shed of the company commenced producing in a depressed and falling market, and as the cloth produced was unknown in the market, it had to be sold at rates below those obtained by other mills. The quality of the cloth was now established, and the prices obtained compared favourably with those obtained by other companies.

The report was adopted, and Sir Victor Sassoon and Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, A. S. P. Pooley and Albert Raymond four of the directors who retired by rotation were re-elected.

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chair.

KHANDESH SPG. AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The fifty-first Ordinary General meeting of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., was held on Monday, the 8th inst., Mr. Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soondardas presiding.

The Report of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1924 showed a net profit of Rs. 2,37,882-9-9. The total profit after adding the balance of Rs. 6,501-7-9 from the previous year came to Rs. 2,44,384-1-6. Out of this amount half-yearly Ad-Interim Dividend of Rs. 80 per share was declared and paid. The Company had further decided to pay Rs. 100 as a dividend per share making the total annual dividend per share as Rs. 180. An amount of Rs. 20,000 was written off against Building Depreciation Fund while an amount of Rs. 50,000 was written off against the depreciation of machinery.

The retiring Directors were again re-elected. The Report and the audited balance sheet were adopted.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL SOCIETY, HUBLI.

The following donations have been received towards the Permanent Fund of the Co-operative Hospital Society which List has been opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—Rs. 200 from H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 300, being the annual grant from the Jamkhandi State, Rs. 2,000 from Rao Dossabai Nadirshah Belgaumwalla, and Rs. 500 Mr. Hirjibhoy Belgaumwalla's fresh Donation for this year.

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ALIGARH.

ADEN NOTES.

A C.M.G. IN THE HINTERLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, May 24.

The British Government is very much interested in Southern Arabia. Many Arab potentates, Sheikhs, and Chiefs frequent the town of Aden for receiving stipends and various other pecuniary emoluments. The Sultan of Lahej is an intimate ally of the British Government and is a close friend of the Political Resident. Visits of friendliness always take place between them. Not only the Sultan of Lahej, but also some of his favourite attaches and cousins also help the authorities at Aden in executing their Political undertakings in the Aden Hinterland. One of these cousins of the Sultan by name Sultan Mandi bin Ali (Sultan is a title attributable to all princes of Lahej) was invested with the title of C.M.G. for the assistance he rendered to the British Government during the absence of the ruling Sultan Sir Abdul Karim bin Fadhl bin Ali, K.C.I.E., on a trip to Europe. The investiture took place on Saturday, the 23rd instant at Lahej.

It is noteworthy to add that there were no native irregulars present as was the case in former days, and the Chiefs of the leading tribes did not participate in the demonstration. The native band played various tunes, of which Lahej Marseillaise was very attractive.

The garden in which the party assembled is a lovely place opposite the palace of the Sultan of Lahej, which consists of two grand buildings built in a rectangular form. With the National Anthem the party dispersed at 6-30 p.m.

BANIA DEALING IN SKINS.

A Bania who was a partner with a Khoja sued one Mr. Saleh Mohamed Maccavi for over Rs. 28,000 being price of skins sold and cash lent. It is a wonder of the twentieth century to find a Bania dealing in skins; but anyway it is delightful that prejudices of the kind are gradually disappearing.

MONOPOLY OF ROADS IN ADEN.

The road to the eastern side of the Indian Infantry Barracks known as "Connaught Road" has been "closed to public conveyances and Lorries." The notice board does not indicate who has authorised the closing of this public thoroughfare. Can roads be monopolised for "private motor cars," and closed down for public conveyances? Wonderful Aden! So far as I know there is no such enactment and it is altogether absurd to close thoroughfares and put hundreds of persons to unnecessary inconveniences for the sake of the convenience of a few individuals. It is hoped that this ban on public roads will be removed as early as possible.

Narrow Roads, Congested Roads, Prohibited Roads, Out-of-Order Roads, Military Roads, Settlement Roads, Misused Roads and lastly Paths and not Roads. These are the cries which one hears nowadays owing to the increasing number of motor vehicles in Aden. The road between the restaurants of Zakerya Mohamed and Raboee is used more in the sense of a motor stand rather than a public thoroughfare. Some six months ago seven chauffeurs were heavily fined under the Aden Motor Rules; but what a pity the Police who were the aggrieved persons after such a "to-do" have now gone to slumber! I wonder if the Assistant Resident i/c of Police or the Deputy Superintendent of Police, has ever visited this spot in order to see what is happening on this public road! Motor cars and Gharries (Aden Victorias) would be seen parking in defiance of Rules and Laws and no one in the world to raise a finger at them. Instead of monopolising roads and thoroughfares it would be better to stop these rambling motor cars and order them to peaceably park in their fixed habitation near the Crater Police Station. It is noteworthy that such things are not tolerated at Steamer Point and Sheikh Othman, and why such defiance of Rules be endured in Creter only? Is it fair to inflict heavy fines on a few persons and allow the rest of these law-breakers to run away scot free? Is it proper to encourage vehicles to congregate in dozens on public roads and make things all the more worst for the convenience of the public? Will the authorities concerned kindly take serious steps and put a stop to such undue advantage on the part of the motor drivers of Aden?

OUT-OF-ORDER ROADS.

Roads in Aden cannot be kept under constant repairs for reasons that the process with which they are constructed cannot withstand the rigour of the hundreds of wheels that run over them. But with such an excuse if nothing at all can be done to roads which are utterly useless (for example the Maala Port Trust Wharf Road), then the excuse is groundless. This road is a track of dust and yet this road is the only road that is used very extensively from dawn till sun-set by vehicles of all types—motor-cars, buses, lorries, heavy wagons, motor cycles, camel-carts, bullock carts, hamal carts, gharries, donkeys, sheep, goats, human beings and what not. This is the road used by Commercial people of Aden only, and is, therefore, not in a good condition, but the other road situated at a stone throw from this place is in a very excellent state and those who pass through it think that the other one must be in the same condition. A jaundiced man sees everything yellow. It is hoped the Steam Rollers will soon be working on roads—not two as usually is the case, but four or six of them.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

33

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd „	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
Total ..	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

ANDHRA LETTER.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY'S NEW VICE CHANCELLOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 3.

The Andhra University scheme drafted by Mr. R. M. Statham the special officer, of which a summary appeared in the Madras press has been the subject of trenchant criticism both in the press and on the platform. The scheme is mercilessly attacked by many sections of the Andhras who consider it an incongruous and hybrid one. The selection of centres of concentration is considered to be highly arbitrary, in as much as the well-known and reputed educational centres like Vizianagaram and Rajahmundry are excluded from the operation of the scheme. A tearing, raging propaganda is going on in the press against the scheme, and vigorous efforts are being made to get the University Centre located in the Godavari District.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

The news of the appointment of the white-robed sage of Andhradesa, Sir. R. Venkataratnam Naidu as Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University is hailed with great joy by the Andhras. So long as a separate province for the Andhras is not conceded, the Andhras would rejoice over any high appointment which is conferred on one of their race, in the Madras presidency, when the receipient is a man of Sir R. Venkataratnam's standing and position, it will be received with universal pride. Sir R. Venkataratnam was for a long time the Principal of the Pittapur Rajah's College, Cocanada, and is an eminent educationist. He is a great social reformer and a grand philonthrophist, and his devotion to the cause of the depresed, oppressed and suppressed classes is proverbial. He is known to be a man of catholic out-look, though some of his recent actions met with great popular disapproval, and resentment especially his unceremonious utterance in the Madras Council Chamber, when he was a nominated member of the old Council, to the effect that "Mr. Gandhi's name is an anathema in this hall." Notwithstanding this presposterous and splenetic outbrust, this undoubtedly high-souled gentleman, is very popular both among officials and the public and is looked upon with almost universal esteem mainly for his great personal purity.

ANDHRA P. C. C.

The first meeting of the new Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was recently held at Rajahmundry and the election of office-bearers was held for the year. Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah Pantulu, who has been the President of the Committee ever since its inception, except during his incarceration and a short time afterwards, retired from the office despite the almost unanimous request of the House to continue to guide the Committee. He however, announced, amidst cheers, that he would continue to serve the Motherland with the same old zeal and ardour. The Committee then unanimously elected Sjt. B. Sambamurty as President Mr. Sambamurty is a young man of strong convictions and a deeply ascetic temperament. He wears but a loin cloth and strictly observes Brahmacharya. He has been long preaching the ideal of complete independence in Andhradesa, and opinion is fast veering round it in these parts. It is hoped that the Committee would rise to its original glory once again under his strong and energetic guidance.

ELECTRICAL WIREMEN.

IMPORTANT NEW REGULATIONS FOR CONTRACTORS.

The Director of Information writes:

The firs examinations of Electrical Wiremen under the new rules instituted by Government were held from the 11th to 14th of May. In Bombay 44 enrolled for Class I examination, but only 26 appeared. Of these 9 passed and 17 failed. For the II Class Certificate 143 candidates enrolled and 130 appeared of whom 52 passed and 78 failed.

In Karachi, although 3 candidates enrolled for I Class examination none appeared. For the II Class 16 enrolled, 14 appeared, 11 passed and 3 failed. At Ahmedabad, of the 11 cadnidates who enrolled for Class I 3 passed, 7 failed and 1 did not appear. 34 passed the II Class Certificate and 22 failed, 1 being absent. At Poona the figures for the I Class Certificate were 2 passed, 3 failed and 1 failed to appear. For the II Class Certificate 21 enrolled and 20 appeared for the examination, of whom 11 passed and 9 failed.

The first examintion for Wiremen having been held with the result that there are I Class Certificate holders available, no licenses will in future be issued to a contractor, under any circumstances whatever, unless he himself holds a I Class Certificate or employs a I Class Certificate holder as a foreman. Moreover, in future only a certificate from college, showing that a candidate has completed a full course of technological training and has followed it with one or two years of pratical work—making five years training in all, will exempt an applicant from having to sit for the examination.

On and from the 1st January 1926 no connection will be given by any Supply Company in the Bombay Presidency unless electric installation work is carried out by an electrical contractor licensed by Government.

The following are the names of candidates who passed the examinations:

BOMBAY.

Class I:—Messrs. Arthur Lionard Brice-Cyril Hobbs; Eruch Bomanji Shahiar. Ernest Edward Evans; Jehangir Sorabji Pantbuki; James Arthur Newman; Lionel Benjamin; Nariman Bomanji Vacha; Samuel George Bertram Lynn.

Class II:—Messrs. Abdurrahiman Karimsha; Ayubkhan Hussunkhan Pathan; Babasiya Kasam Shaikh; Baburao Gangadhar Talekar; Baburao Bhargav Mahaddalkar; Damodar Babaji Mhatre; Dayaram Dhanji; Dhanaji Ramchandra Padte; Dinanath Bhasker Javle; Dayaram Shahkardas Hawaldar; Ferdunji Kaikhushroo Mody. Govind Railaji Shatrak. Ganpat Ramchandra Bagve; Gulam Kasul Madarsab; Hari Sakharam Shinde; Harischandra Balvant Mhatre; Hari Raghunath Tari; Harnamsing Hirasing Ramgaria; Jatashankar Gaurishankar Shukla; Jagatnarayan Banodin Shukla; John Baptista Paul Andrews; Joseph A. Daniells; Kashinath Atmaram Mhatre; Kasam Abdulkarim Shaikh; Keshao Narayan Sardar; Mehendersingh; Mahadeo Vasudeo Redji; Manomed Adam Shaikh; Mahadeo Bhiku Shinde. Mahadeo Dhondu Jadhao; Mangaldas Daulatram Rama. Mahomed Jaffer Abdul Rahiman Sodagar; Mahadeo Krishna Chaulkar; Mirza Khairul Anam Baig; Nazir Ahmed Mogul; Narayan Vishnu Shirmat; Pandurang Moroba Mhatre; Phiroz Framji Driver; Peerkhan Karimkhan; Ragunath Tukaram Kathe; Suriansingh Bhagatsing Surj; Shamrao Vithoba Vehnkar; Sayed Ismai Sayeed Ahmed;; Sakharam Babaji Bhagat. Sahadeo Govind Kangulkar; Sebastm D'Souza. Sitaram Martand Sadvilkar; Shaik Ahmed Shaikh Ismail; Shaik Hussein Shaik Usaf Booran; T. J. Fitzgerald; Vinayakrao Otimanrao Gadkari; Vasant Bhivaji Panjri.

KARACHI.

Class II:—Messrs. Bavan Virji Mistry; Deantrai Mansaram Gopal; Kanlal Senja Marwari Gosai. Lalsing Hukamsing Punjabi; Mehendersing Nisansing Rajput; Purshottam Kalidas Parmer; Ramchandra Ganoo Chovan; Victor Xavier. Rajan Chetumal; Bagvansing Narainsingh; Chellaram Bhojraj Jeswani.

AHMEDABAD.

Class I:—Messrs. Hasanali Yusufali-Bakerbhai S. Patel; S. G. Karandikar.

Class II:—Messrs. Ambalal Nathujibhai Pathak, Balvant Yeshwant Chavan. Bhogilal Mangaldas Raval; Gangadhar Ganesh Tere; Harjivan Nagardas Mistry; Harilal Panchand Shah; Harilal Pranshankar Mehta; Hariprasad Karsandas Trivedi; Himatlal Harjivandas Mody; Hiralal Purshottamdas Patel; Kanji Damji Mistry; Khamsing Jivraj Rajput; Kamalashankar Rajaram Vyas; Kalidas Nagjibhai Vyas; Mohanlal Rajaram Vyas. Maniklal Mangalram Joshi; Madhavlal Veerchand Nayak. Manilal Kuber Parmer; Manilal Ranchhoddas Shah; Nanalal Mangaldas Patel; Narayanlal Ranchhoddas Mistry; Punjaram Parbhudas Patel; Purshottam Chimanlal Dave; Pitamber Mangatram Joshi; Pitamber Tribhuvan Bhaosar; Rami Nanabhai Jeevanlal; Shankar Laxuman Bagwe; Somnath Chhaganlal Mewada; Vishram Laxuman Salunke; Javerbhai Bahecharbhai Patel; Anantprasad Chandulal Vyas; Somnath Mangaldas Raval; Chhaganbhai Prabhashankar Trivedi; Dayabhai Trikamlal Bhaosar.

POONA.

Class I—Messrs. Gopal Ganesh Beodekar-G. N. Bhade.

Class II:—Messrs. Babu Vithal Kale; Balvant Raghunth Save. Francis Carvalho; Ganu Babaji Payagade; Kondiram Vithal Gholap; Mahasing Narainsing Soor; Peera Ram;; Shankar Balwant Hole; T. Govindraj Ramaswami Pilloy; Pandu Genu; Ebrahim Khudabux.

BOMBAY ELECTRICIANS' MEETING.

A meeting of the electricians of Bombay was held at "Noor Baug" on Sunday the 1st instant at about 3-30 p.m. with the object of founding a union of electricians, hence forward to be called "The Presidency Electricians' Trade Union." Mr. Kamrud-din of Messrs. Khateeb & Co., was voted to the chair. The aims, objects, rules and regulations were then fully explained to the audience; this was followed by the election of office bearers and members of the "Executive Council" represented by men of all caste and creed.

"THE LOKMANYA MEMORIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the two letters appearing in your paper, under the signature of Mr. S. D. Navalkar and Mr. Wagh, the sculptor.

I shall be happy to be of any service in connection with the great cause, dear to the heart of every true Indian patriot, and am willing to help Mr. Bharucha and others concerned in connection with the statue proposal, to collect sufficient funds.

But there is one question, however, to begin with, which we must ask ourselves, and that is whether the Government would accede to the proposal to erect the statue. I have, as you are aware, already addressed the authorities, concerned in connection with the proposal to erect a plint and cover it up with cast iron pipe railings on the Chowpatty Sands, but so far I have not received any answer.

Of coarse, if a statute is to be raised to the memory of one of the greatest sons of India, there can be no better site than the one on which the dead body of the Lokmanya was cremated, and which in the eyes of Indians has acquired a rare sanctity. There can be no difficulty in regard to the requisite amount of money and the money will be forthcoming in proper time.

What is wanted in the meantime is that public opinion should emphatically voice the demand and I have no doubt that Government will graciously yield to a unanimous and emphatic public demand. I think that the matter ought to be taken up by some of the leading citizens in right earnest, and if necessary, meetings should also be held to give clear expression to the overwhelming public feeling. A provisional committee ought to be formed of prominent people in the City, and I shall be glad to render to the committee such humble services as I can, and the committee should arrange all the preliminaries in connection with the proposal to erect the statue. I can also assure the committee or whoever might take the initiative in the matter of the whole hearted co-operation of my friends and myself.—Yours, etc.

S. L. SILAM.

Kamathipura,
Bombay, June 4, 1925.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 6 p.m. (S. T.), under the Presidentship of Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, when the following papers were read.

"Study of Man after Death" by Dr. Arthur MacDonald of Washington. "Note on a Sacred Tree at Puri in Orissa" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

SACRED TREE AT PURI IN ORISSA.

A summary of the second lecture says: In India, some sacred trees are believed to have grown up from the tree-twig with which some saints used to cleanse their teeth. Makdun tree, for instances, was supposed to have grown up from the twig used by Makdum Pir for cleansing his teeth. The Chilbil tree at Gonda has a similar legend connected with it. Moreover, it is believed that the Kingdom of the Rajas of Gonda would last till the day when a monkey would sit on that tree. The sacred Bakul tree at Puri is reported to have sprung up from the teeth-cleansing twig of the great Vaishvana Reformer Chaitanya Deva. It is believed that the trunk of the tree has no wood-pith inside it but is wrapped up with its bark. The Raja of Puri wanted the wood of this tree to construct a car of Jagannath with, but Haridasa, the disciple of Deva, fervently prayed to God to save the tree from being hewn down and in consequence storm and earthquake resulted and the next morning the trunk of the tree was found without its pith.

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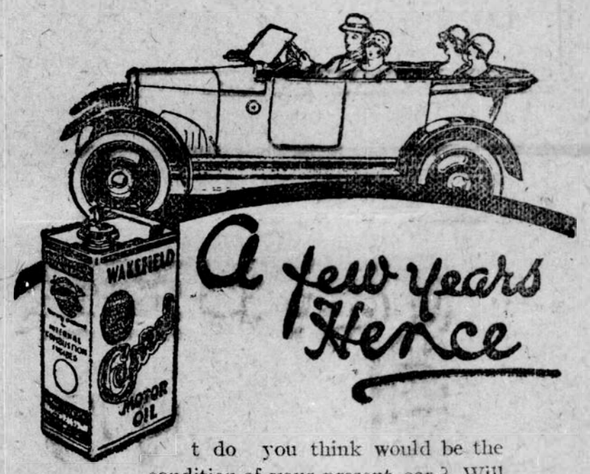

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L. A. S.

DECIMAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—At the suggestion of the Acting Secretary of the Decimal Association in London, I am endeavouring to form a local Association which would have as its aim the reform of existing weights, measures and coinage in this country by the gradual introduction of the metric system.

In this connection I should appreciate the hospitality of your columns in order to bring the matter to the notice of your readers.

Briefly, the first objective of a local Decimal Association would be the alteration of the mass of one seer to one kilogram. This would involve a relatively small change in the value of the seer and suitable sub-divisions would be arranged on a metric basis.

Concurrently efforts would be made to secure the adoption of a decimal coinage similar to that employed in Ceylon.

The many advantages of the metric system over those now in existence are obvious and too numerous to be stated in this letter.

The writer would be extremely glad to communicate with anyone in sympathy with the work of the Decimal Association and to receive suggestions for the formation of an Indian Aossociation also to furnish any further information desired.—Yours, etc.

HAROLD F. JAMES.

C/o Grindlay and Co.,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
June 1.

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